The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

EDITION FOR EUROPE — PER ENGLISH MAIL.

No. 1962—Eighth Year. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25 1868. Circulation 3000

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Fixed deposits from		"

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

an. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"ARNO,"
J. BRUCE, Commander,

Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

At Rio de Janeiro, the "Arno" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, p.m., on the abovenamed Day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour

⁂ CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "Arno" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:—

First-class to Southampton,...£35, and upwards,
Ditto, " Lisbon, ...£32, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.
RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for THREE Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
101,xp,a14 No: 77, Calle 25 de Mayo.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO.
Iron and Brass Castings,
Smiths' Work in General.
32,xp,a5 ROSS & ATKINSON.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY,
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
OFFICE—259 CALLE PERU.
61 i xp o10

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Lesica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. | INCOME, £110,000.
LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which Direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
1 y,a3 General Agent of the Company.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE; SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,
on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,
104 San Martin.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20,xp,d3

CAJA DE CREDITO
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..8 do., do.
Do., 6 months..9 do., do.
Do., 12 months10 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,n1

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868.....£145,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rates by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario & Cordoba.

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland

J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, 1868.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 5 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 7 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal; } 7 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 12 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 20, 1868.

ARGENTINE BANK

CONVOCATION.

The Committee of Management invites the attendance of Shareholders to the ordinary General Meeting, which, in compliance with the Statutes, will take place on the 28th day of AUGUST, at ONE o'Clock precisely.

It will be the business of the Session to consider the position of the Establishment, and declare the Dividend for last Half-Year ended 30th June: also to adopt some modifications of the Statutes, as suggested by experience.

JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA,
President.
L. BELLAUSTEGUI,
Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, July 27, 1868. 232,1m,jy28

BASS'S ALE,
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE,
AND BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S
LONDON STOUT,
AT
THE CASINO,
ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA.

SANTILLAN AND CO.,
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Brokers,
90 CALLE PIEDRAS.
14,xp,a2

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionistas de hacienda vacuna, yeguariza y lanar para saladero y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Estados Unidos 211, idem Defensa 179. 25 xp a5

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
74—BELGRANO—74,
(Over the "Standard" Office).
Photographs on Porcelain, latest out, from $50.
Natural Size Photographs, $200.
Photographs for Lockets and Breast Pins, $10.
Cartes-de-Visite, $50 per Dozen.
Cartes-de-Visite, Double Background, $100 per Dozen.
Copies taken in Natural Size, however Small or Decayed may be the Original.
Parties from the Camp Promptly Attended to.
Successors to MEEKS & KELSEY.
9,xp,F7

REDUCED FARES.

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA,
FOR ROSARIO,
Leaves the Port of Tigre EVERY SUNDAY, at Half-past Eleven p.m.—leaving the Retiro at Ten a.m.

NEW RATES.

Zarate	$f.4
Baradero	$f.6
San Pedro	$f.6
San Nicolas.....	$f.10
Rosario.....	$f.12

Steerage Half-Price.

Small Parcels, &c., must be in the Agency before Four o'clock in the Afternoon of SATURDAY, the day before sailing.

For further particulars apply to the Agency, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67.
206,2p,a27 H. DOWSE

EDWARD MEDLICOTT, & CO.,
48 CALLE MAIPU.

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!

SPANISH WINES.

Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonculez & Dubosse, F. Heald, Pemartin, and Duff Gordon.

PORTUGUESE WINES.

Superior Ports, Offlez and Sandeman & Co.'s Lisbon Red, Dry Lisbon and Bucellas; brand Medlicott & Co.

FRENCH WINES.

Chateau Larose, Lafitte, Margaux, Leoville, Saint Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, Star Claret and various other qualities.

ALE AND PORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Buss, always on hand.

BRANDIES.

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.

In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle, Cliquot, and Chateau Ay.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Whisky, and a large variety of other things.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO.,
48 CALLE MAIPU.

AMERICAN PERIODICALS, FOR JUNE, 1868.

Single Numbers Sold at the Agency, No. 91, PIEDAD.

Back Numbers of all the Magazines, &c., may be had at the same place.
177,6p,a21 C. BRILL, Agent.

A SMALL PARCEL from DUBLIN, at 255 Libertad, for Mr. John Powor. 151,6p,a21

NOTICE.—The Party who took the Keys from the Quinta Independencia, opposite the Fabrica of Señor Ortiz de Schaty, will please deliver them, from 11 to 4 o'Clock, at No. 16, Calle Tacuari. 178,6p,a21

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

The fine Clipper and regular Trading Barque LA FLOR DEL PLATA,
A 1, 13 Years, 322 Tons Register,
Captain TURNEY.

This well-known Vessel has nearly all her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for a few First and Second-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Consignees,
Messrs. GEORGE BELL and SON,
Calle Defensa; or to
JOHN P. BOYD and CO.,
35,14p,a6 66, San Martin.

PIANO STORE IN MONTEVIDEO.

A good Assortment of the well-known Pianos of F. Sprunck is on Sale at
G. BEHREN'S,
103——CALLE ZAVALLA——103,
MONTEVIDEO.
36,1m,m6

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,

LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Balances in our favor,	6 per cent.
" favor of customers,	2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do, 6 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 8 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 8 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.
183 | xp,m29

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM
WOOL & GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS
117—CALLE BOLIVAR—117.
225—12mn 28

JOHN THOMSON, & CO.
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJADO
ROSARIO. 17,xpF5

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

G. BEHRENS, Successor to Sprunck & Co., respectfully informs the Foreign Public of the River Plate of his receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works, comprising many productions of the best English writers. Always on hand a large stock of the best French and British Stationery.

103 CALLE ZAVALA, MONTEVIDEO.
57,xp

Gold Watches and Clocks
BY
French, Royal Exchange, London,

ON SALE, BY
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
241,xp,j28

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenberg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality.
67,xp,a10

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC GERMAN SCHOOL.

For several years there exists in this City, at No. 118, CALLE LIBERTAD, a Catholic German School, which, through the zeal and proficiency of the Masters, has given the most satisfactory results.

The Pupils are charged only a small sum Monthly, and, according to the Rules, the Poor are Educated Free.

The School receives no aid whatever from the Government or the Municipality, being supported only by a number of Resident Catholic Germans. Its financial position, therefore, is not such as could be desired, and, in order to improve it, a RAFFLE has been got up, the Prizes being given by various well-wishers. We hope that our Friends—Lady Friends in particular—and all supporters of Education will not withhold their aid. For this philanthropic purpose, several Articles of Handiwork have already been presented; and a Committee has been formed authorised to receive Donations, as well as to Sell the Tickets. They will duly notify the days for Exhibiting the Prizes, and for the Raffle.

The Committee consists of:—Señoras Rosario Gallino de Dickelmann, 155, Salta; Josefina Klappenbach de Scharff, Cordoba, between Cerrito and Libertad; Mercedes Ortiz de Schaty, 188, San Martin; Maria Dönnewald, 197, Paraguay; and Juna Brüggemann, 18, Libertad.

Tickets—$20 m./c. each—can also be Purchased of:—Señores Wolff, Wissmer, and Co., 30, Peru; Alberto Larsch, 103, Florida; Bdo. Buck, 10, Maypu; The Editor of "The Deutsche Zeitung," 105, Piedad; also at The Standard Office. 40,1m,a9

FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen Quart Bottles. Sample Bottles obtainable at the Importer's Office.—WILLIAM GILMOUR and CO.'S, 110 Piedad. 193,1m,jy24

HUNGARIAN TABLE WINES, in Casks and Bottled, at Moderate Prices.—For Sale, at 87 CALLE PIEDAD. 267,1m,jy31

THOROUGH-BRED HORSE "WHIRLWIND," by "Wild Darrel;" "Honeysuckle" (sister to "Newminster"); "Wild Darrel." Winner of The Derby, by "Ion;" —"Ellen Middleton."—The above Blood is some of the soundest and best in England. "Whirlwind" is a Dark Bay, or Brown Horse, standing 16 hands, on good round legs and feet, perfectly sound in wind and limb. Apply to S. S. and R., at Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and PEARSON'S, Rosario. 231,1m,jy30

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 15th of April, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
25 de Mayo ..... dep..	A. M. 7 45	A. M. 9 50	P. M. 12 0	P. M. 2 15	P. M. 4 30	P. M. 6 40	A. M. 7 55	P. M. 12 55	P. M. 3 10	P. M. 5 55	P. M. 7 30	P. M. 9 30
Retiro	8 0	10 5	12 15	2 30	4 45	6 55	8 0	1 10	3 25	6 10	7 45	9 45
Palermo*												
Belgrano												
Rivadavia*												
Olivos	8 20	10 25	12 35	2 50	5 5	7 15	8 20	1 30	3 45	6 30	8 5	10 5
San Isidro	8 35	10 40	12 50	3 5	5 20	7 30	8 35	1 45	4 0	6 45	8 20	10 20
San Fernando	8 50	10 55	1 5	3 20	5 35	7 45	8 50	2 0	4 15	7 0	8 35	10 35
Tigre ..... arr.	9 15	11 20	1 30	3 45	6 0	8 10	9 15	2 25	4 40	7 25	9 0	11 0

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
Tigre ..... dep..	A. M. 9 30	A. M. 11 40	P. M. 2 55	P. M. 4 45	P. M. 6 55	P. M. 8 40	A. M. 9 30	P. M. 1 55	P. M. 3 55	P. M. 6 55	P. M. 8 40	P. M. 10 40
San Fernando	9 40	11 50	3 5	4 55	7 5	8 50	9 40	2 5	4 5	7 5	8 50	10 50
San Isidro	9 55	12 5	3 20	5 5	7 20	9 5	9 55	2 20	4 20	7 20	9 5	11 5
Olivos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rivadavia*	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Belgrano	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palermo*	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Retiro ..... arr.	10 20	12 40	3 55	5 45	8 0	9 45	10 20	2 45	5 0	8 0	9 45	11 45
25 de Mayo	10 30	12 55	4 5	5 55	8 10	9 55	10 30	3 0	5 10	8 10	9 55	11 55

* Trains stop at Palermo and Rivadavia by signal only. Passengers wishing to alight at either of these Stations must inform the Guard at the preceding Station.

Children under three years of age free; above three and under ten, half-fares.

25lbs. of Luggage, not being merchandise, to be carried free by each Passenger: any above this quantity is charged.

Dogs are carried only when secured by a chain and collar, and are charged half passenger fares.

STEAMERS LEAVING THE TIGRE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAILWAY.

Trains leave RETIRO for the following Steamers by the Second Train at 10.5 a.m.:—

The Lujan, for Rosario and intermediate ports, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, in combination with the Lujan, on Tuesdays.—Agents, A. MATTI and PIERA, 364 Cuyo.

The Estrella, for Rosario, and intermediate ports, on Sundays.—Agent, H. DOWSE, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67.

Passengers travelling between Buenos Ayres and Tigre, from or to the Steamers, are allowed two Arrobas of Luggage, not being merchandise.

For further particulars as to Rates of Passage &c., apply at the Retiro Station, or to the Agents

HENRY CRABTREE,
General Manager.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY,
225——TACUARY——225,
[Between Chile and Independencia.]

Elementary Branches.—English, French, and Spanish, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, Dictation, Composition, and Declamation.

Accessory Branches.—Latin, Mathematics, and Book-keeping, Drawing and Music.

The Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has RE-OPENED School since the 2nd instant.

Boarders.—Half-Boarders and Day Scholars are admitted at moderate prices.

WILLIAM PARODY,
167,xp,j26 Principal.

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON,
Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Grocers, &c.
44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fé,
ROSARIO.
44,xp,o9

J. P. WELLS,
Wool and Produce Broker,
And Commission Merchant,
No. 5——CALLE DEFENSA——No. 5.
95,xp,jy14

DR. JOHN MACDONALD,
37 CALLE DEFENSA.
235,xp,jy25

CECIL A. EDYE
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
77——CALLE TREINTA Y TRES——77,
MONTEVIDEO.
Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havannah. 166xp, f28

PASSENGER FARES

From 15th October, 1867, until further notice.

Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution	1 Cls. Down. $	2 Cls. Down. $	1 Cls. Return. $	2 Cls. Return. $
Barracas	5	3	7	5
Lomas de Zamora	15	10	25	15
Bursaco	20	15	35	25
Glew	25	20	40	30
San Vicente	40	30	60	45
Donselaar	50	40	75	60
Ferrari	65	50	100	75
Jeppener	75	60	115	90
Altamirano	90	70	135	105
Gandara	110	80	165	120
Chascomus	110	90	165	135

xp,d7 THE ADMINISTRATION.

MINERVA COLLEGE

MADAME FARNESI

Has the honor of informing the Parents of her Pupils that her expected Governesses having arrived from France and England, her Establishment is now complete.

She has spared no expense in procuring the first talent for the higher Branches of Education. She will also introduce the celebrated Kindergarten System for Young Children, by which they are Taught their Letters, Grammar, Geography, Writing and Drawing by means of Games, having had everything required for this purpose sent out from England.

EXTRA CLASSES have now been Opened, which can be joined separately, for Singing, Drawing, French, German, and Italian.

Madame FARNESI, in thanking her Friends for their past patronage, hopes by her care and attention still further to deserve their approbation

1 Tacuari, July 30, 1868. 261,1m,j31

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at	8 .. A.M.
" Roldan,	8 55
" Cacaranal,	10 5
" Cañada Gomez,	11 5
" Tortugas,	12 45
" Leones,	2 15 P.M.
" Fravle Muerto,	3 50
" Ballusteres,	4 50
" Villa Nueva,	6 ..
From Villa Nueva,	7 ..A.M.
" Ballusteres,	8 ..
" Frayle Muerto,	9 20
" Leones,	10 55
" Tortugas,	12 55
" Cañada Gomez,	2 15 P.M.
" Cacaranal,	3 15
" Roldan,	4 15
" Rosario,	5 ..

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
146 | xp,m23 General Manager.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 1 de Mayo, hasta 31 de Agosto, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue:—

SALIDAS. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Parque.	.....	8 ..	10 ..	12 ..	4 30	6 ..	8 ..
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	8 10	10 10	12 10	4 40	6 10	8 10
Almagro.	3.980	8 15	10 15	12 15	4 45	6 15	8 15
Cabalito.	6.400	8 20	10 20	12 20	4 50	6 20	8 20
Flores.	8.420	8 25	10 25	12 25	4 55	6 25	8 25
Floresta.	9.890	8 30+	10 30+	12 30+	5 ..	6 30+	8 30+
San Martin.	17.720	8 45	10 45	12 45	5 15	6 45	8 45
Moron.	22.800	9 ..	11 ..	1 ..	5 30	7 ..	9 ..
Merlo.	35.000	9 20	11 20	1 20	5 50+	7 20	9 20
Moreno.	51.600	9 30	11 30	1 30+	6 ..	7 30	9 30
Gral Rodriguez.	68.060	10 30+	.....	2 30	.....	8 ..	10 30+
Olivera.	100.750	11 30	.....	3 30+	.....	9 ..	11 30
Mercedes.	128.017	12 ..	.....	4 ..	.....	9 30	12 ..
Forres.	143.500	1 30+	.....	5 30	.....	10 ..	1 30+
Chivilcoy.	159.920	2 ..	.....	6 ..	.....	10 30+	2 ..

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chivilcoy.	.....	8 ..	12 ..	2 ..	6 ..	10 ..	4 ..
Gorostiaga.	.....	8 10	12 10	2 10	6 10	10 10	4 10
Freire.	.....	8 15	12 15	2 15	6 15	10 15	4 15
Mercedes.	.....	8 20	12 20	2 20	6 20	10 20	4 20
Olivera.	.....	8 25	12 25	2 25	6 25	10 25	4 25
Merlo.	.....	8 45	12 45	2 45	6 45	10 45	4 45
Moreno.	.....	9 ..	1 ..	3 ..	7 ..	11 ..	5 ..
Gral Rodriguez.	.....	9 20	1 20	3 20	7 20	11 20	5 20
Moron.	.....	9 30	1 30+	3 30+	7 30	11 30+	5 30
San Martin.	.....	9 45	1 45	3 45	7 45	11 45	5 45
Floresta.	.....	10 ..	2 ..	4 ..	8 ..	12 ..	6 ..
Flores.	.....	10 15	2 15	4 15	8 15	12 15	6 15
Cabalito.	.....	10 20	2 20	4 20	8 20	12 20	6 20
Almagro.	.....	10 25	2 25	4 25	8 25	12 25	6 25
11 de Setiembre.	.....	10 30	2 30	4 30	8 30	12 30	6 30
Parque.	.....	10 45	2 45	4 45	8 45	12 45	6 45

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Parque.	.....	8 ..	10 ..	12 ..	4 30	6 ..	8 ..
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	8 10	10 10	12 10	4 40	6 10	8 10
Almagro.	3.980	8 15	10 15	12 15	4 45	6 15	8 15
Cabalito.	6.400	8 20	10 20	12 20	4 50	6 20	8 20
Flores.	8.420	8 25	10 25	12 25	4 55	6 25	8 25
Floresta.	9.890	8 30+	10 30+	12 30+	5 ..	6 30+	8 30+
San Martin.	17.720	8 45	10 45	12 45	5 15	6 45	8 45
Moron.	22.800	9 ..	11 ..	1 ..	5 30	7 ..	9 ..
Merlo.	35.000	9 20	11 20	1 20	5 50+	7 20	9 20
Moreno.	51.600	9 30	11 30	1 30+	6 ..	7 30	9 30
Gral Rodriguez.	68.060	10 30+	.....	2 30	.....	8 ..	10 30+
Olivera.	100.750	11 30	.....	3 30+	.....	9 ..	11 30
Mercedes.	128.017	12 ..	.....	4 ..	.....	9 30	12 ..
Forres.	143.500	1 30+	.....	5 30	.....	10 ..	1 30+
Chivilcoy.	159.920	2 ..	.....	6 ..	.....	10 30+	2 ..

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chivilcoy.	.....	8 ..	12 ..	2 ..	6 ..	10 ..	4 ..
Gorostiaga.	.....	8 10	12 10	2 10	6 10	10 10	4 10
Freire.	.....	8 15	12 15	2 15	6 15	10 15	4 15
Mercedes.	.....	8 20	12 20	2 20	6 20	10 20	4 20
Olivera.	.....	8 25	12 25	2 25	6 25	10 25	4 25
Merlo.	.....	8 45	12 45	2 45	6 45	10 45	4 45
Moreno.	.....	9 ..	1 ..	3 ..	7 ..	11 ..	5 ..
Gral Rodriguez.	.....	9 20	1 20	3 20	7 20	11 20	5 20
Moron.	.....	9 30	1 30+	3 30+	7 30	11 30+	5 30
San Martin.	.....	9 45	1 45	3 45	7 45	11 45	5 45
Floresta.	.....	10 ..	2 ..	4 ..	8 ..	12 ..	6 ..
Flores.	.....	10 15	2 15	4 15	8 15	12 15	6 15
Cabalito.	.....	10 20

North American Circus.

BENEFIT
OF
MASTER ALBERT.

GRAND PERFORMANCES,
OF THE
AMERICAN CIRCUS COMPANY,
On THURSDAY, AUG. 27,
AT 268, LIBERTAD,
At Half-past Seven, P.M., precisely:

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,

No. 197, CALLE VICTORIA.

Director: M. C. LABROCAIRE.

GRAND REPRESENTATION,
EVERY NIGHT,
At EIGHT o'Clock precisely.

N O T I C E.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
August 20, 1868.

The Sum of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, more or less, being required by the Master of the British Brig "R. Wylie," now loaded and bound to Antwerp, direct, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred upon his Vessel at this Port.

Sealed Tenders for the ADVANCE of that Sum will be received at this Office until MONDAY NEXT, the 24th Instant, at Noon, for the security of which the Master offers a Bill, with the collateral guarantee of a Bottomry Bond upon his Vessel, and the Freight to be earned on the present voyage to Antwerp.

168,xp,a20 FRANK PARISH.

N O T I C E.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
August 24, 1868.

The Sum of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, more or less, being required by the Master of the British Barque "Radeigh," now anchored in this Port, bound hence to the Gulf of Mexico, to load there for England, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses incurred upon his Vessel at this Port.

Sealed Tenders for the ADVANCE of that Sum will be Received at this Office until the 27th Instant, at Noon, for the security of which the Master offers a Bill, with the collateral guarantee of a Bottomry Bond upon said Vessel.

217,3p,a25 FRANK PARISH.

N O T I C E.

The ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS in MONTEVIDEO are hereby informed that MASS will be CELEBRATED on ALL SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, in the CHURCH OF THE HOSPITAL DE CARIDAD.

☞ Divine Service will commence at the Hour of TWELVE o'Clock precisely; after which a Sermon will be Preached in English by the Very Rev. Dr. LOPRESTI.

Montevideo, August 22, 1868. 215,1m,a25

SOCIETE GENERALE
DE
TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPOUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.
El Paquete a vapor BOURGOGNE de 3000 toneladas de primera clase, saldra para Marcella y Génova el 20 de Setiembre con escala en:

	Rio Janeiro,	Marcella,	Genova.
	Gibraltar.		
	fts.		fts.
GIBRALTAR 1re clase mjc.	5900 236	2de clase mjc. 3775 151	3e clase mjc. 2000 80
MARSELLA " " "	5900 236	" " " 3775 151	" " " 2000 80
GENOVA " " "	6150 246	" " " 4025 161	" " " 2000 80

Por flete y pasage ocurrase a los Sres. Consignatarios, Calle Bolivar No. 76.

192,xp,a23

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Aug. 24, 1868.

Baraille's balloon ascent to-morrow at three p.m from 18 de Julio.

Nothing new on Bolsa. Bank paper $4,000 sold at 16½ discount.

Weather fine.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

There is nothing of importance to note as regards the Paraguayan war. Since the surrender of the Humaita garrison the tactics of the belligerents have assumed their old tedious character. Very little is known here of Lopez and his army. The Paraguayan war prisoners who have come down to this city give no information as to the whereabouts of Lopez, owing to the fact that, for the last six months, they have been shut up in Humaita; but it is generally stated that Lopez holds out with from 7,000 to 10,000 men, at a place called San Fernando, which is a small inland town situated close to the Tebicuari. The Brazilian fleet, under Admiral Ignacio, has already gone up the rivers Tebicuari and Vermejo and returned, and we believe the ironclads are now at Lambaré or Asuncion. There can be little doubt that, as soon as the Timbo position in the Gran Chaco is in the hands of the allies, a general move up the river will be made. The aim of Marshal Caxias appears to be the immediate occupation of Asuncion, and the free and absolute possession of both banks of the Paraguayan river, from Matto Grosso to Curupaiti; the establishment of a Provisional Government in Asuncion; and, if possible, the winning of the Paraguayan people from the standard of Lopez by friendly measures, rather than continuing the campaign by guerilla tactics. It is impossible to offer any opinion as to the probable duration of the war. It may last much longer than even the best informed parties think; but the great moral power of Lopez is gone. Humaita is levelled, and the real object of this terrible campaign at last achieved. It is to be hoped, therefore, that on the occupation of Asuncion, and the installation of the new Paraguayan Government, means will be found to bring the war to a close, as nothing could be more ruinous for the allied nations than a tedious guerilla campaign, chasing Lopez from point to point at the cost of millions, and with no higher object than mere personal motives.

On the opening of the river to Asuncion great expectations are entertained that a very splendid trade will be carried on with Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and some Brazilian houses in these cities are about to open branches in Asuncion; but Paraguay is so reduced that we believe it will take many years to recover its far famed industrial vitality. There is no money in the country, and, as for staple productions, we can expect but little, as nearly the whole male population has perished in the struggle. The allies may find it their interest to foster Paraguayan industry now as much as possible; but it is no easy task for a small nation such as Paraguay to write off such stupendous losses and commence anew. History can afford few such examples of a whole nation swept away in a single campaign, and, if the allies hope to re-establish Paraguay, they must begin by peopling it.

The most interesting feature of the fortnight has been the great Presidential election, the full particulars of which we publish in a supplemental sheet. Sr. Sarmiento, the President-elect, has not yet arrived from the States, but is expected in the French packet, viâ Rio Janeiro. He is the head of the extreme Liberal party, and great expectations are entertained of him. Dr. Alsina, the Vice-President-elect, is the present Governor of Buenos Ayres, and also a prominent member of the extreme Liberal party. His excellent administration of provincial affairs has added greatly to his reputation as a public man; and the public have full confidence, should he be called to the head of the Administration, that he will prove a safe, good man. Don Emilio Castro, the President of the Provincial Senate, and Head Director of the Government Railway, is thought the most likely candidate for the post of Governor. No better man could be named for the post. Since he took charge of the Western Railway, he has given a new impetus to the works, and introduced many very useful improvements. He is now engaged with the new line of telegraph between this city and Rosario, which will be completed in a few months. The line will belong to the Government, but will probably be let out on contract.

Congress has been occupied with the Capital question, and the Senate has by a large majority voted the removal of the National authorities to Rosario; how the bill will fare in the Chamber of Deputies remains yet to be seen, although the impression is general that the bill will be carried in the lower house also, and at the end of the present year the National authorities will be removed to Rosario. There can be little doubt as to the impolicy of the measure, which is carried against the whole weight of the public opinion of Buenos Ayres; it is hostile to the best interests of the country, but the Provincial members at present rule in Congress, and as the new President is said to be in favor of the new measure, there seems every probability that it will be ultimately carried.

Another important bill before Congress, is the new tariff for the ensuing year: the most important change at present under discussion, is the valuation on washed wools; hitherto, washed wools paid a far heavier export duty than wools in the grease, owing to the increased valuation; but the Minister of Finance is at last opening his eyes to the necessity of freeing native industry from the terrible taxation under which it is at present, and there are probabilities that washed wools will henceforward be valued at the same rate as dirty wools, which will prove highly beneficial for the struggling wool-washing industry of the Plate.

Large and important ram sales have taken place during the fortnight. These sales are, for the most part, of pure and half-bred native Negrettis and Rambouillets. Formerly, we imported from the best German and French establishments the fine rams required on the estancias; but of late years so much attention has been paid to fine ram-breeding, that we now raise sufficient for the requirements of the farmers, and the native-bred animals are even preferred to the very best imported. The ram auctions still continue, but the prices realised are not so satisfactory as expected.

Trade is beginning to look a little brisker, and the arrival of the balance of the loan has given an improved tone to our money market. National Bonds have gone up 8 per cent., and rule firm at 54½; the rate of interest has fallen from 20 per cent. per annum to 12 and 15—and nearly all River Plate securities show a like improvement. There are a few foreign vessels up the river finishing loading salted hides and tallow; but the faena or saladero season is over. The saladeristas have filled all their contracts, and the little that is doing now at those establishments is confined to sheep and 'capon'-killing. The great increase in the export of mutton tallow shows the gigantic dimensions which this business is assuming; moreover, the export of live sheep to Rio and Brazilian ports is steadily increasing, and large orders for the very best rams have been received from Chile. The sheepfarming business can, therefore, be regarded as improving, the pasture lands are in the very best condition.

An English gentleman, who has just arrived from some of the most northern country partidos, assures us that he has never seen the camps looking better: the flocks are in splendid condition, very little scab; and, what is still more satisfactory, he states that it is incredible the extent of land this year under tillage. The wheat crop is coming up beautifully, and if we have but an average crop, it is estimated that the wheat crop of the River Plate will for this year reach about five hundred thousand fanegas. When it is recollected that some ten years ago the population of the Plate subsisted on North American flour, and the entire wheat crop was insufficient to keep two steam-mills working, our foreign readers can form some idea of the steady progress of agriculture in the Plate. It is more than probable that we shall have a surplus of wheat this year, and begin at last to export this most necessary of staples. The total exports from this port for the month are as follows:—

Salted ox and cow hides	97,357
Do. horse, do.	6,303
Dry ox and cow do.	177,364
Do. horse, do.	1,964
Tallow in pipes	9,707
Do. in boxes	3,123
Horse hair bales	320
Wool in bales	8,262
Sheepskins in bales	4,694
Jerked beef in quintals.....	31,641

Representing an invoice value of £615,000 sterling, being £109,000 sterling over last month's exports.

There are 43 foreign vessels, of 16,000 tons burden at present loading in the harbour, exclusive of the vessels loading hides up the river.

Exchange has closed for the packet at 49¼ to 49½. The rate last week was somewhat lower, and a good deal was done at 49, but, takers holding back, the rate has again gone up. The London and River Plate Bank has drawn a little at 48⅜. French exchange rules from 5.15 to 5.18. Some bills have been passed as low as 5.12. The total amount drawn for the packet is about £150,000 sterling.

The railways are all doing a very good business. We have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders of the Central Argentine Railway on the appointment of Mr. Cooper as general manager. He is eminently qualified for the post, and, during his administration of the affairs of the Great Southern Railway, won for himself the very highest reputation. The works of the Central Argentine Railway are now progressing, and next year will be completed to Cordova.

We have advices of some 25,000 emigrants on the way from Europe for the Plate. We welcome them to these shores, yet is it our unpleasant duty to caution all save laborers, mechanics, or capitalists against coming here; the city is at present crowded with respectable young men who have come out in search of mercantile situations, they could not come to a worse country and most of them have to return by the next steamer greatly disheartened.

Exchange on England, 49¼ to 49½
Do. do. France, 5.15 to 5.18
Do. do. Rio, 42$500.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
August 20, 1868.

La Capital apparently attempts to keep in the shade, or passes lightly over all foreign efforts in this city—originating, no doubt, from motives of self-interest, but necessarily beneficial to the whole population, on account of the extra demand for labor and the additional capital brought into circulation. This reticence serves only as a spur to make me exert myself to the utmost to obtain all information as to new enterprises in all quarters; and if the readers of the Rosario news consider details are too much entered into, an allowance should be made for my anxiety to give proper publicity to new schemes.

I must first call attention to the fact of the first issue on Tuesday of the new native paper, *El Federalista*. At present but a vague idea of its character can be formed, as to-day is only the third of its publication: here after its merits will be better known. The Editor of *El Federalista* stated the first copy of the paper was to have been circulated last Saturday, but apparently the Editor was not quite up to the mark in religious matters, and forgot the day mentioned was a festival of the Church.

Building operations, which are the greatest signs of progress, are just now being carried on on a most extensive scale. It is difficult to traverse a street in the city in which bricklaying is not going on; this activity is more noticeable in that portion of the town nearest to the railway, which is the neighborhood in which the largest amount of business is transacted. In Calle Aduana three buildings are progressing, of which two will equal in size any private edifice in Rosario: both these houses are at street corners, and built on speculation, which, from the fact of one of the houses having been let shortly after its commencement, will probably be highly remunerative to the proprietors.

The large custom of the Hotel de la Paix has caused an addition to be made to the premises, as yet incomplete. In the vicinity of the railway station, there are boarding-houses and cafés kept by representatives of many nationalities all of which have been greatly added to within the past five months. The Hotel de Londres, for instance, which was opened in the month of February, covers now double the ground it did when it was started.

In the early part of this week was opened in Calle Aduana a Commission Agency and warehouse by a firm of English and German gentlemen, one of whom was late Manager of the Mauá Bank here; considering the respectability, number, and influence of those interested in said agency, sanguine expectations may be entertained for its success.

Within the past fortnight a café has been opened in Calle Santa Fé, opposite the Post Office, by an Englishman formerly engaged on the Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres. The success attending this establishment has been fully deserved, and, from the evident desire shown by the owner to please the public, the superior style in which the house has been got up, and its comfortable arrangements, confident hopes may be formed of its future prosperity and usefulness.

There has been a prospectus lately issued of a Loan Bank, the capital of the society to be at present $f.300,000, in 300 shares of $f.100 each, the Society to begin operations, and be definitely constituted, if half the required capital is subscribed. In plain English, we are *going to* have an 'Uncle' in Rosario, but of a stricter temperament than those to which we have been at home accustomed to; as our Rosario 'Uncle,' *in posse*, is not to be limited as to the amount of punishment, in the shape of interest, he may inflict on erring nephews and nieces.

From *La Capital* is gained the following shipping intelligence:—During the month of July there entered this port 109 vessels with cargo, which, compared with 67 vessels in the corresponding month of last year, shows a good increase of trade.

SPHINX.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The City of Brussels arrived on Sunday morning, and we had mails yesterday from Montevideo and the Uruguay.

Herr Reichert's concert came off at the Coliseum on Saturday night, and the house was well attended; strange to say, there was hardly an Englishman present, and only a few Germans. The performance was brilliant, especially Mr. Reichert's playing on the silver flute. Professor Reinken and the various singers were also very successful, and the hall rang with repeated and hearty applause.

People are surprised that we have no news from the seat of war, and the wind-up of the campaign seems no nearer than it was last month. The officers, who are prisoners of war in the Retiro, are said to give many interesting stories of the war. Lopez had a company of divers who regularly swam under the Brazilian fleet and communicated with the commander at Humaita, carrying despatches to and from Fort Timbó: the divers sometimes had rendezvous on the anchors and chains of the iron-clads, in order to overhear the conversation of the officers. It seems the Brazilian commander of the Barroso was not killed in the fight between the canoes and ironclads; a Paraguayan officer caught him by the middle, jumped overboard, swam to the shore, and took his prize alive into the presence of Lopez; he is still alive and well.

The ball at the house of one of our English merchants came off last night, and we learn that several of the foreign ministers and consuls were invited.

The *Nacional* publishes a letter from Sr. Sarmiento to the "Boston Advertiser" justifying the Triple Alliance and war against Paraguay in answer to some articles of that paper strongly in favor of the Paraguayans.

We read that the committee of the Durazno Railway are casting medals and sending round invitations for the approaching inauguration of the first section to traffic.

Mr. Bareille is going to make an ascent from Montevideo on the 25th.

Colonel Muraturi has on exhibition at Fusoni's a picture of the battle of Trafalgar, which will interest our English readers as commemorative of Nelson's glory and his death.

The new opera, 'Tutti in Maschera,' by Maestro Pedrotti, was brought out, for the first time, on Friday night, and repeated on Sunday night before numerous and fashionably attended houses. The opera obtained a decided success. There is throughout the music a certain mellowness, if without originality, that leaves a most agreeable first impression. We are bound, however, to confess, that the merits of this charming opera were somewhat counteracted at times by want of finish and precision in the execution, a fault which we doubt not will be remedied when the performers get more familiarised with their parts. We therefore willingly reserve a fuller criticism till a future occasion. The scenery and decorations are all new, and not only show great taste and ability on the part of those immediately entrusted with this department, but reflect much credit upon the management in general.

Our talented friend, D. José Manuel Estrada, will publish shortly the 1st No. of his *Revista Argentina*, in the office of the Imprenta America, 120 Calle San Martin. It is to appear on the 1st and 15th of every month, and will treat of politics, history, education, science and the fine arts, each No. comprising 100 pages 4to., price $20 m|c. Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's.

It is worthy of notice that Tait's steamer, the Union, took in her last trip homewards 200 live sheep, and the Flamsteed 300: we are not certain whether these animals were for the Rios market, or an experiment to carry live stock hence to England.

Messrs. Rubio and Foley project a branch-railway from Floresta to the river of Luxan, 16 miles long, with the idea of making wharves &c. and converting the site into the port for B. Ayres. The estimate is set down at £100,000 in ten thousand shares of £10 each. The municipality of San Martin has subscribed for 800 shares.

The *República* states that the last batch of soldiers sent out from Europe by Sor. Calvari has been ordered to the frontier; they will be more useful there than anywhere else.

Emigration seems to be setting in very strong now: we believe the Government is advised that some 20,000 emigrants are either *en route* or preparing to come to the River Plate.

The neighbors of Barracas al Norte are sorely vexed with the obstacles to traffic caused by the Boca railway running at the road to the bridge; it seems there is hardly room to pass, either for carts or horsemen.

We received yesterday two more Paraguayan swords, one apparently that of an infantry officer, the other of an ordinary trooper.

To-day's packet-number has a supplemental sheet, with a full report of the Presidential election &c; to-day's paper and supplement will, therefore, cost $5 m|c.

The packet leaves this port to-morrow; passengers must be aboard by 4 p.m.

Next Sunday will be the feast of Santa Rosa, memorable in the annals of B. Ayres for the great storm that usually happens about that day: we advise ship-masters, in time, to look after their anchors and chains.

The Jeppener races on the 8th of September are creating great furore in our fashionable circles both foreign and native. Several of our highest stars are preparing to grace the Randall Course with their presence, and they are sure to be followed by a long train of fashionable stargazers: The sport promises to be excellent, and the great race, that for the Premio de la Provincia, is giving rise to a great deal of speculation. The continuance of the fine weather is highly favourable for training, and all the horses entered are reported to be in excellent trim.

THE BATTLE OF BASUALDO,

JULY 31, 1868.

We take from the *Pueblo* the following graphic account of the recent battle between the troops of Entre Rios and Corrientes: this is the first account published:—

"The sun rose brightly over the camps of Basualdo on the memorable 31st of July: the sun-burnt veterans of Entre-Rios were in their post of honor. The Correntino invaders mustered 2,900 horse and 700 riflemen, the former commanded by Reguera and Ocampos, the latter by Baiviene; their reserves were covered by a thick wood. The Entre-Riano army comprised 1,500 cavalry, under General Lopez Jordan, with the auxiliary force of 1,400 horse on the right under Caceres; their position was good, on a rising ground, with a small river in front; the left was held by Colonel Varela, supported by Majors Romero, Urquiza, Salvañach, and Beron. The centre comprised the battalions of Reynoso, Gallo, Gomez, Garcia, Lopez, Vera, and Martinez.

"The engagement began by a charge of the Correntino horse and foot against the Entre Riano left and centre, outflanking Romero's division. Then General Lopez Jordan ordered Varela to support Romero, and as soon as these commanders met they exchanged a few words in private and exclaimed, "let us run, we are all lost;" whereupon the two divisions took to their heels, without once firing a shot. It seems this treachery had been arranged the night before, Romero having sent his son to the Correntino camp, revealing all the plan of the battle, and promising that he and Varela would not fight.

"The Correntinos next fell on Caceres's column and threw it into disorder, but Lopez Jordan resolved to try and retrieve the fortunes of the day. At the head of the Concordia Regiment he charged impetuously on the enemy's centre, carrying all before him. The Correntinos were hotly pursued for over a league, the cavalry of their left and centre fleeing in all directions, but their riflemen making various efforts to rally.

"Meantime, Caceres got his division again into line, and wisely kept his men motionless in their places. The only force remaining where the Entre Riano line had been, was Lopez Jordan, with his three Aides-de-Camp, and an escort of 30 men. The Correntino infantry having reformed, advanced against the little band of Entre Rianos; then Lopez Jordan shouted to his men, "charge," and the Correntinos fell back on a wood, whence they opened a hot fire of musquetry. Lopez Jordan, with his 30 men, did not venture to attack 700 infantry so strongly posted. He fell back 500 yards, to await the Concordia regiment now returning, after its pursuit of the traitors of Romero and Varela's divisions.

"The Entre-Riano forces being again organised, Caceres took command of the right, and Lopez Jordan the left and centre, charging the Correntino infantry and the remainder of their cavalry [some 200 in number]. The Correntinos scattered themselves in the wood, and a running fight ensued for about 25 miles, until night separated the combatants. At 8, p.m., the victors returned to the field of battle, and the stragglers of the Correntino army began to join the ranks of Caceres, who has now a force of 5,000 horse, 800 foot, and a small artillery train.

"The hero of the day was General Lopez Jordan, who first won his epaulets on November 21st, 1852, and has now fully vindicated his soldierly reputation on the field of Basualdo."

SR. RIESTRA'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT MITRE.

[*Communicated*].

It is really to be regretted that the translation which was published in one of our late numbers (of Sr. Riestra's letter to President Mitre, respecting the new Argentine Loan in London) has given rise to the severe and uncalled-for criticism of 'XX' in the *Standard* of the 8th inst.

The writer accuses Sr. Riestra of having committed an offence against good taste and shown an inconceivable want of tact by truthfully expressing (in a friendly and private letter to the President) the undeniable fact—"that on the subscription list of the Loan there does not appear the name of a single River Plate merchant"—although giving at the same time the probable excuse of that omission. He goes on putting the most horrible interpretation which could be imagined on the meaning of some of the sentences of the letter, and finishes by blaming President Mitre for its publication.

Such an error of judgment is incredible, and we do not know if it can be be attached, in some respect, to the 'free' translation of the letter in question, in which the words "not to offer usurous terms enough," could have been replaced by the modest ones of the original—"want of attraction for profit"—(falta de aliciente de lucro). Further down the specific quotation that the lenders "are entirely at the mercy of our good faith," could also have been replaced by the words of the original, which refers in general terms to all loans actually negotiated in England, merely say that "lenders have only to rely (solo ticenen que confiar) on the honor and good faith of the Government."

Although such nicities (of pureness in the translation) would have had the effect of lessening the 'sensitive' disposition of 'XX,' yet, accepting the translation as it is, the interpretation of the letter and deductions of its contents are not only an exaggeration, but altogether erroneous.

That the meaning of Sr. Riestra has been (like all his deeds) most pure and honest is proved by his own signature being attached to the letter itself, and, had more explanations been wanted, the conscientious and careful reading of the first part of the letter would have settled all doubts. There Sr. Riestra (after mentioning that the credit of the Argentine Republic is now favourably established) clearly points out the exact meaning of the letter, when he says that the credit now obtained "must be sustained, raised still higher" ('realzarlo,' a word which has escaped the translator) "and turned in future to the best advantage."

How of all this it can be construed "that the Republic could, if so desired, with perfect impunity repudiate its obligations" is impossible to be conceived. Repudiation is the death of credit, never the way to turn it in future to the best advantage.

President Mitre has probably thought that the publication of that letter was necessary, after the disgraceful comments of a few weeks past respecting the procrastination of the Argentine Loan, and it never could have entered into his head that people would have suffered the aberration of a different interpretation than the following:—

"In spite of the want of help, pecuniary and moral, on the part of the merchants in England connected with the River Plate, help which would have been very natural and welcome, this country not being sufficiently known abroad—in spite of such want of assistance, and, although the lenders knew perfectly well, by the decision of the Government in the case of the Venezuela Loan, that no official intervention could be at any time effected in their favour, yet, without even a collateral security (which Chile, the most accredited in London of the South American republics, has had to grant), the Argentine Loan has been subscribed, relying entirely, and very properly so, on the good faith of this country.

This was flattering to the Republic, and a well-earned honor to the negotiator. It deserved to be known to many, and President Mitre is to be praised, and not blamed, for the publication.

We must finish this hurried answer to the erroneous interpretations of XX, by begging the 'Standard' to preserve the praiseworthy neutrality it has shown in this matter, trusting also that their intelligent Editors will agree with us, that the best proof of good taste and tact (using the words of XX), will be shown by leaving this matter at rest, without discussing as public documents private friendly letters, and uncharitably commenting on the meaning or ideas of the writer of them, who is at present 10,000 miles from Buenos Ayres.

The time will come for their discussing (if necessary), and then 'X.X.' will be the first to acknowledge his error, and be amazed at the conduct in England, of some of the parties connected with the River Plate, respecting the Argentine Loan.

KLAPPENBACH'S SAN JUAN MINING COMPANY.

We have received a prospectus of the new Co., which is to be called the "San Juan Mining and Smelting Co." It is proposed to buy from Messrs. Aldao, Ebbinghaus, Heberard, Heusser, Klappenbach, Gapp, Peltzer, San Maria, and Scharff, all their works and mines at Huerta and Marayes in the Province of San Juan. The mines are 17 in number; the smelting works, cover an area of 20 acres (6 cuadras), with a right to 16 leagues of forest timber. The purchase-money is fixed at 152,000 hard dollars, which Messrs. Klappenbach and Co. will take in shares of the new company. The legal Domicile is to be in Buenos Ayres city, and the society to be for a term of 12 years. The capital will be 300,000 hard dollars, in 300 shares of 1,000$ each, with limited liability.

The new Co. will extend the operations so successfully carried on hitherto by Messrs. Klappenbach. There will be half-yearly meetings of shareholders, independent of extraordinary meetings to be convened at any time by demand of one-fifth of the shareholders. The directing committee will comprise three directors and two substitutes. The manager will have entire charge of the works and mines, receiving his instructions from the Board, and residing on the establishment to look after the employes of the Co.; he will have to make up a weekly report of the works, expenditure, and comparative losses or gains.

The Manager is to have 10 p$ of the nett gains or £700 a year, but he is on no account to do any business for himself.

The dividends will be declared every six-months, after paying all expenses, and distributed as follows—

10 per cent. to the Manager.

10 per cent. to the Board (5 per cent. to the Chairman, and 2½ each to the other two Directors).

80 per cent. among the rest of the shareholders.

It is of course to be supposed that Mr. Klappenbach will be named Manager, and we have more than once had to make favorable notice of the beautiful samples of silver exhibited by him on the Bolsa before shipment to England. We believe he usually ships some 300 marks monthly from this port. A view of the works at Marayes and Huerta is among the curiosities to be seen in our office. We learn that two-thirds of the capital is already subscribed, and we wish every success to the enterprise.

MONTEVIDEO.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,

Knowing well the great interest you take in everything that concerns the welfare of our countrymen, and your constant endeavors to raise them in the social scale, I beg to inform you, and, through the medium of the "Standard," the many English-speaking Catholics in Montevideo, and in the camps, who would otherwise, perhaps, remain in ignorance of the subject, that a meeting was held on the 14th inst., at the residence of the Very Rev. Dr. Lopresti, in the Hospital de Caridad, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual and readiest means to form a congregation, and have Divine Service on Sundays and holydays.

The meeting, which was convened at the instance of the good and zealous clergyman, was numerously attended, and its proceedings throughout were marked with the utmost order, cordiality, and good wishes for the success of the undertaking. All seemed to be animated with the same idea, and imbued with the same spirit, and promised their decided support and co-operation in the furtherance of the good work. The meeting appointed a committee of ten members, including a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, on whom devolve the carrying out of the arrangements.

The Committee have in contemplation the establishment of a reading-room, and of raising funds to assist distressed countrymen. It is to be hoped that the steps already taken will insure the immediate formation of a congregation, thereby bringing our countrymen into constant and mutual contact, affording them opportunities of cultivating a spirit of fraternity, and maintaining intact that love of country which is so characteristic of our people.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. J. MAHON.

[See advertisement.]

ON CHANGE.

August 24, 1868.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	54½

This was the greatest day for Bonds since the present speculation commenced. Prices opened at 52⅜, and closed at 53½. In the liquidation-room, however, prices took another run up, one or two parties bought largely at advanced rates, and at four p.m. the price, cash, was 54½, and for the end of September 55¼. The cause of this sudden rise was attributable to the favorable news from Entre Rios. It was stated on 'Change, at a late hour, that the whole Entre-Riano question has been definitely arranged.

Money also is each day growing more abundant. The Provincial Bank discounted at its last meeting everything offered. All the banks are, in fact, discounting at present, and first-class bills are done easily at from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

It was said on 'Change that more gold is expected in the packet, some large remittances for Lanuz and Lezica and also for the Maua Bank.

Definite advices, respecting the launching of the last Brazilian Loan, are also looked for by this packet. It is generally believed that the loan has been placed at a favorable rate.

At no previous period has there been such gigantic speculation in Bonds as at present. The speculation is no longer confined to brokers: merchants, shopkeepers, capitalists, all are more or less interested in the speculation, and as there is a lull in trade at the moment, owing to the winter months, it is more than probable the speculation will continue at least for another month; but the busy season may be expected to commence about six weeks hence, and bankers and discounters are very careful about putting out money at the present low rates, for longer than 30 or 60 days.

The export trade for the month shows indeed most favorable returns. The invoice value of our exports figure up to £615,000 against £520,000, for the previous month; and if to this we add the amount of Exchange passed during the month, some £850,000 sterling, we find that our total remittances to Europe for the month are very little short of one million and a half sterling. The total amount of Exchange passed for this packet, including bills drawn for the Savoie, and the Flamsteed, is put down at £510,000 sterling. Of this amount no less less than £150,000 was passed for the Flamsteed.

The rate of Exchange closes at 49⅜,

To-day some little was done on Rio at 42½.

The cash sales of Bonds amounted to 44,000.

For August 31,	322,000,	53⅜
„ Sept. 30,	90,000,	53⅞
And at after hours:		
For Cash,	35,000,	54½
„ August 31,	90,000,	54½
„ Sept. 30,	70,000,	55¼

In Gas Shares two sales—10 shares, at 60 per cent. premium; 20 ditto, 60 per cent. prem.

The wool trade at present is trifling. Arrivals during the month, 20,000 ar.; sales same period, 30,000 ar.; stock on hand, 70,000 ar.

The Halley is now taking in her homeward cargo. She will sail on Wednesday.

The advices from Montevideo continue favourable. Gold, 16½ premium, Paper money abundant, interest 12 cent. An American barque has run aground at the mouth of the river, and it is feared will not be easily got off.

Mr. Latham's second ram auction came off to-day with great success, fetching higher prices than at the previous sales.

Very few transactions at the South Plaza to-day, as usual on Monday. Some important sales at Barracas of grease, viz.:—

200 bordalesas, at 13⅜ rls. silver.
2000 ar., same price.
115 bordalesas, at 13½.
Wool—315 ar. low mixed, 47.
Sheepskins—Several lots, and one good matadero from Chascomus, at 125 and 140.
Dry Hides—200 camp, 128.
Capones—At the corrales, 1,760, at 34 each.

BIRTH.

August 17, at Chascomus, the wife of M. Myles King, of a son.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

Our Special Correspondent's visit to Humaita.

THE "STANDARD" AFLOAT.

CORRIENTES—CURUPAITI—HUMAITA.

August 7, 1868.

As I announced to you in my last we arrived at Corrientes yesterday at about eleven o'clock. Finding that the Parana could not be despatched in time to reach Curupaiti before sunset Captain Morse decided not to leave before this morning at 2 a.m., and we had therefore time to becomel acquainted with Corrientes. The streets present a deserted appearance, and the bustle and movement that was going on a few short months ago is gradually disappearing, and will further be diminished now that the hospitals and army depots are all being moved to Humaita. I wandered about for some time with two of my fellow-travellers, but the sun's rays were so inconvemently powerful that wewere glad to take shelter in the comfortable residence of Sr. D. Augusto de la Riestra who so ably represents Messrs. Lanuz and Lezica, the great army purveyors, where we were treated with a hospitality and cordiality that call for the most grateful acknowledgement.

We went on board early in the evening, in anticipation of the work before us to-day; but about eleven o'clock, just as we were composing ourselves to sleep, a swarm of about a hundred noisy passengers, bent on visiting Humaita, came on board and invaded the whole ship, keeping up such an incessant uproar, that any further sleep after this was a matter of impossibility. Every available sota and corner, both in the cabin and the saloons, was called into requisition to provide them with accommodation for the night.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning we weighed from Corrientes, and about 6.30 came to an anchor at Curupaiti. The landing-place is at a high barranca, that rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge, surmounted by a wide plateau of open camp, encompassed on every side by thick jungle and morass. No traces are left of the batteries that once commanded the narrow channel of the river, and we had no time to visit the remains of the land fortifications, which lie some ten or twelve squares lower down, and are said to be far more formidable than anything to be met with at Humaita. It is at this place that the proveedores and army suttlers held their head-quarters till a few days back, and the rows of wooden huts that form four long streets, show, even at a cursory glance, the almost incredible amount of commercial transactions that are being carried on at the seat of war. The innumerable temporary sheds that have been raised here are full beyond measure, with every immaginable article of importation. All the merchandise brought here, comes free of duty through Montevideo, an arrangement most injurious to legitimate trade, and by which nobody benefits, save a few 'mercachies.' Now, that General Argolo, with the second army division, has moved up to Humaita, the dealers are preparing to follow there from Curupaiti.

We left Curupaiti about ten o'clock and after winding through lovely scenery for a short hour, we came to the noble sweep the river takes in front of Humaita, the limits of this now more than ever memorable fortress being marked by two bold headlands, bounded on each side, and on the opposite bank by rich woods waving in leafy luxuriance to the shore. We then descry the battered towers of the Humaita church which stands on the northern point; after passing a small fleet of proveeduria ships made fast to the shore, and after almost grazing the frowning remains of the London battery, we come to anchor astern of the Brazilian Admiral's ship, and nearly abreast of what was Lopez's mansion.

Among the several Brazilian men of war and transports riding at anchor in front of the dismantled fortress H. Majesty's gunboat Linnet although the smallest, fixes at once the attention from her neat and tidy appearance contrasting agreeably with the ships that surround her. She is the only neutral man of war present.

It has been said of battle fields, that it is the painter, and not the warrior, that has made them celebrated. But a description of Humaita will only add to it a negative celebrity.

Humaita, the vaunted Sebastopol of South America, proves to be a gigantic hoax, its boasted impregnability a mere bugbear, and its celebrated works of defence a grand phantasmagoria. The allies have earned the unenviable glory of having been for months and months sitting down before a small ditch and a mound that many a Leicestershire hunter would not have swerved from, defended by a few half-naked and puny boys, with inferior armament, and rude and primitive contrivances. The redoubts and redans, the scarps and counterscarps, the fosses and abattis of which we had heard so much have no existence save in the fertile imaginations of those who had not sufficient energy to reconnoitre or approach the place by strategic principles: in fact, it is an utter farce to call Humaita a fortress at all; it is only a vast entrenched camp whose defences, most imperfectly constructed, are not half so strong as the entrenched camp, built temporarily, and occupied by the division of General Rivas, in the Chaco.

On the river side the defences were certainly of a more formidable nature, but even they did not offer any insuperable difficulty to a resolute enemy, amply provided as the Allies were with ironclads and good artillery. Reserving, however, for my next, a fuller account, I must proceed to give you the latest news of passing events.

The history of the evacuation will certainly form one of the most remarkable episodes of this Paraguayan war. I communicated in my last, that on the day before yesterday the garrison that was beleaguered in the peninsula, after their mad attempt to force their passage through the head of the laguna in canoes, surrendered unconditionally. The losses they are supposed to have suffered in killed and starved, are set down at from 600 to 700. I was able to glean the following details of their surrender. A Spanish priest, belonging to the Brazilian hospitals, having previously obtained the Admiral's leave, proceeded on the morning of the 5th, with a flag of truce, to the Paraguayan camp in the Chaco, and on arriving there he exhorted them, in the name of religion and humanity not to prolong a useless resistance, but to surrender themselves. He met great resistance at first because they said that they were afraid that on coming out of their cover the Brazilian ironclads would mow them down with grape and shot. The priest then seizing a cross said he would put it over his breast and march at their head, and that the Brazilians would not fire upon him, but even if they did the symbol of Christian religion would have the virtue to turn aside any shot or shell fired upon it. Col. Martinez then called together his officers and in an eloquent speech told them the intention of the allies was to bring liberty to their beloved country and free them from the thraldom under which they existed; that the allies were as good Christians as themselves, and he strongly urged them to surrender. Each officer was asked individually his opinion, and all having assented, the Spanish priest embraced the two Paraguayan padres, and a most pathetic scene took place. The Spanish priest distributed some bread and wine among the ravenous throng, and they then marched into General Rivas' camp, and formally surrendered. The officers were allowed to retain their swords, and the whole of the prisoners were then taken over to Humaita in Brazilian steamers. At the landing the 45th Reg. of Brazilian infantry was formed to receive them, and as they passed up gave them a military salute. Yesterday the prisoners were divided among the allies in equal parts, and General Argolo having called together all the Paraguayan officers told them that they were free to select for their residence either of the allied countries, in any of which they would meet a cordial reception, and be respected for the bravery they had displayed. The names of the officers are Colonel Rodriguez, Captains of the navy Gil and Cabral, and Major Rios. Captain Gil is well known in Buenos Ayres and used to command a steamer running between Montevideo and Asuncion. He as well as his fellow prisoners fully confirm the news of the late revolution against Lopez, and they give the following as the names of those who were executed in consequence of it:—Minister J. Berges, D. Antonio de las Carreras, General Bruges, of the Artillery, who formerly commanded at Paso de la Cueva; Captain Francisco Fernandez, confidential agent of Lopez, and his principal man of business, and a Major Fernandez. Amongst those who were arrested are Coriolano Marquez, Francisco Rodriguez la Reta, Attaché of the Oriental Legation in Paraguay, and Antonio Nin-Reyes, Consul of the Oriental Republic. It would appear that both Col. Venancio Lopez and Beigno Lopez, brothers of the President, were at the head of the revolution. The first was the Commandant at Asuncion, and is supposed to have been shot, but nothing positive was known about him or his brother. Berges and those who shared his fate were brought in irons from Asuncion, and executed at San Fernando, Lopez's head-quarters.

Dr. Stewart was supposed to be at Timbo, as well as Dr. Skinner, who remained to the last in Humaita, and waded from the Chaco in charge of a canoe with sick and wounded, and is even reported to have himself been wounded. Colonel Alen is also believed to be in Timbo, wounded by his own hand, in an attempt to blow out his brains.

The ironclads are under orders to attack Timbo, and by land the allies are preparing to occupy the Villa del Pilar, which is about seven leagues from Humaita. San Fernando, Lopez's headquarters, is only about ten leagues from Pilar.

The first thing that strikes the attention on landing at Humaita, is the number of arms of all sorts strewn on the beach or immersed in the water; the great majority of them are useless flint-lock guns, with the Tower mark, and rusty swords; but now and then you come across good and still serviceable weapons; among others, we fished up a Spencer rifle out of the water, and some well-preserved swords and sword-bayonets. No restriction is put on their appropriation, and as every visitor carries away something, all vestige of them will ere long disappear. Strewn about also, in great profusion, may be seen numberless cannon-shots of all sizes and calibres, the remains of the protracted Brazilian bombardment. Near the northern extremity, we saw close by the river side the celebrated gun Cristiano, cast in Asuncion in the year 1867. It fired round ten-inch solid shot of 150 lbs., heaps of which are now lying by its side. It was mounted on the top of the barranca, from whence it appears to have been pushed into the water at the last moment, before the evacuation took place.

The London Battery is a casemated battery, with one single row of guns, and sixteen embrasures; eight of them however were walled up from behind, perhaps to prevent the arches from falling. The few guns that were found in it have been already removed by the Allies, and only one remains in its position, a fine breach-loader, burst at the breach, perhaps purposedly. Behind the battery are some well-constructed bomb-proof magazines. Beyond this battery, which is now in course of demolition, were two more earthen batteries, with embrasures, from which likewise the guns had been removed.

All the guns from these batteries, as well as those that were mounted on the land side defences, have been divided into equal parts among the three Allied Powers, about eighty falling to each. The Brazilians claiming only that in their share should be included the burst breach-loader and the Cristiano. From all I could learn, the number of really serviceable guns did not exceed twenty. I noticed, among others, two very old ones with the Spanish arms, one called the S. Gabriel, bearing the date of 1671, and the other the San Juan de Dios, with the date of 1684.

The shore end of the chain passed through a tunnel solidly built with masonry, and had a powerful windlass to make it taut, and was made secure in a building about one hundred yards from the barranca: it consisted of seven heavy iron cables twisted together; and on the Chaco side was fastened to posts and trees.

I learnt from a very reliable source that only about fifty pieces were found in position, on the river and the most ever mounted never exceeded sixty. This portion of the defences of Humaita is certainly the most respectable. On the land side, all what I examined consisted of an earthern parapet, about a yard and a half high, where the guns were placed 'en barbette,' affording no protection to the gunners. The outside ditch varies from 24 to 18 feet in width, with very little water in some parts, and in others perfectly dry. A very clumsily constructed abbatis of thin branches surmounts its outer bank, and a few yards beyond is a small trench, not more than four or five feet wide.

Innumerable piles of ammunition in bags, and loose, are met at almost every step, purposedly scattered about. We also came across several powder deposits, some of them unopened, and none of them bomb proof.

The scene of the memorable attack of Osorio, on the 16th of July, was pointed out to me, and there is no doubt that he penetrated to the parapet, crossing the ditch, and that if he had been properly supported the Allies would have at least had the glory of wresting the place by force. There can be little doubt also that the narrow escape the Paraguayans saw they had incurred determined their leader to evacuate, and that it is, therefore, incorrect to say they were starved out. Considerable depots have been discovered of yerba and palm oil, and perhaps other comestibles may be unearthed.

The whole line of the defences, including those on the river side, extend over 7½ miles. Within them there is no citadel or point where the garrison could make a stand if once the outer works had been carried. The barracks are long, low buildings of mud, plastered outside and whitewashed with thatch roof and not even loopholed.

Lopez's house stands in a conspicuous place by itself, not far from the church: it has not suffered much from the bombardment, though it bears in various parts vestiges of the enemy's shots. It is now occupied as the Argentine head-quarters in Humaita, and Colonel Amadeo, with a battalion of National Guards, is quartered there. This gallant officer received us with much cordiality, and showed us all over the place. A box of furniture from Paris, unpacked, was found in it when first occupied, but otherwise the place was bare of furniture.

The room on the left of the passage was the reception-room, and in it Lopez communicated to his assembled officers the disastrous news of the fall of Uruguayana, which was received by them in mute silence, whereupon he fell into a storming passion, abused them in no measured terms, and with his own foot kicked them out of the room, saying that when any calamity befel the father of a family it was the duty of his children to show some sign of sorrow. A prisoner officer who related the story, and who had been present, added with great ingenuousness—"After all he was right, as it was a great omission on our part not to express our condolence." The day after the ironclads passed Humaita, in February last, Lopez, with Mrs. Lynch and all his staff, left Humaita, and has never set foot in it again.

Colonel Amadeo kindly presented me with a curious and original document, with Lopez's autograph signature. It is a petition from a Paraguayan citizen, one Manuel Gomez, setting forth that having contracted holy matrimony with Ventura Olmedo, he is anxious to remove his residence to another department, and prays for leave to do so, to which Lopez's 'concedese' is affixed. This rare document, which reveals the servile state of bondage established by the paternal government of Lopez, I shall be happy to place among the collection of curisities that adorn the *Standard* office.

The historic associations connected with the right bank of the Paraguay river, fronting the lofty barrancas of Humaita, where at every step one now meets palpitating vestiges of the sanguinary episodes of which it has lately been the scene, increase that mysterious interest evoked by everything unknown which we are inclined to attach to the wild and unexplored regions of the Grand Chaco, where imagination runs riot amid fanciful pictures of a tropical luxuriance of vegetation, and undiscovered sources of wealth. It was, therefore, with eager readiness that we accepted Captain ——'s kind offer to pull us up the river in his boat, and give us an opportunity of visiting General Rivas' entrenched camp.

We started from Humaita at 9 a.m., and landed first at the extreme point of the peninsula which was one of the principal points by which the beleaguered garrison of Humaita maintained its communication with the mainland, and by which its gallant remnants made good their retreat on the night of the 24th. We saw the remains of a Paraguayan camp, several of their raw hide tents being still standing, and the ground strewed with warlike implements. A Brazilian picquet is at present stationed here. There is here a wide opening in the jungle, and we at first imagined that we could have made our way on foot, but, after walking a few hundred yards, we soon discovered that, to attempt it without a guide well acquainted with the ground, would have led to our losing our way. We, therefore, retraced our steps to the boat, and a view of the thick and impenetrable jungle, that came down to the very water's edge, convinced us of the wisdom of our resolution, to say nothing of the danger we avoided of treading upon some boa-constrictor or other venomous snake, which abound here. In a little nook, under a high bank, we saw an infantine crocodile basking in the sun, which slided into the water at our approach.

After pulling for about a mile and a half we came to a place where a clearance had been made in the forest, and where all the surrounding trees were riddled with shots. Here we landed, and were received by the officer commanding a company of the Argentine Foreign Legion that was guarding five field pieces taken from a Paraguayan redoubt some eight squares inland. He sent a soldier to escort us to visit this redoubt, which we reached by a narrow path in the thick jungle. This path was important as affording a secure communication with the big laguna and the fortress of Timbo. The small fortification, though built in a rude manner, was formidable by the difficulty of approach, and the proofs of the hard fought contest might be seen on almost every tree and bush, and in the ground ploughed up by cannon shot with which the place had been bombarded from the ironclads. The redoubt and the path were strewn with rags, broken pots, horse gear, military accoutrements, and a profusion of ammunition. The soldier who acted as our guide was an Italian, who complained bitterly of having allowed himself to be betrayed by plausible promises to enlist in the Argentine service. He had been serving in Paraguay five months, and, since the day he was paid a small bounty in Marseilles, had never received a single copper of his pay. The sight of a silver patacon I slipped into his hand when about to embark again produced such an effect on the poor fellow that I thought I detected a tear of gratitude moisten his sunburnt countenance.

From this place a pull of about a mile brought us to Rivas' encampment. On nearing it we saw on the river-side numerous Argentine soldiers sitting on the banks or perched on some outstretched branch of a tree fishing. They did not appear however, to be very successful, either on account of the rudeness of their tackle, or because the corrupted waters of the river had poisoned all the fish. The waters of the Vermejo, which mix with those of the Paraguay a little higher, are considered to be very unwholesome; and to this is now added another noxious cause in the number of dead human bodies that have fallen into it, which renders necessary condensing water for use.

General Rivas' quarters are in a neatly, mud-built rancho, with thatched roof, on the margin of the river, by the landing-place, where we were cordially received by the gallant veteran. He was on the point of starting for the big laguna in a canoe, on a reconnoitring excursion, and invited us to accompany him. Unfortunately, our time being limited, we were unable to avail ourselves of his kind offer.

Several large Paraguayan canoes and chatas, built by the Allies, were drawn up on the shore, and it was in these that General Rivas' soldiers had cut off the retreat of the Paraguayans beleaguered in the peninsula, when they attempted to escape to Timbo by the laguna, the day previous to their surrender. The affair was a desperate hand-to-hand fight, where the oars formed the most conspicuous weapon The Paraguayans, although inferior in numbers, had the great advantage over their enemy of being expert in manœuvring the canoes, whilst none of the Allied soldiers had ever handled an oar. The mortality was great on both sides, and only a few hours before we arrived about six hundred corpses had been buried. Among the Paraguayan dead the General told us it was easy to discern many, whose emaciated countenances gave evidence of their having died of starvation. The recital of the sufferings to which these unfortunate beings were reduced are perfectly harrowing. After eating up a few horses they had brought with them, their only support was derived from boiling strips of raw hide, with which their hamocks are made, and chewing them. Most of the women belonging to the garrison had been sent off beforehand, and only two were left, who were wounded, but are now doing well in Corrientes.

General Rivas, before embarking on his excursion, handed us to Capt. Casares, and requested him to show us over the encampment. The part facing towards Timbo, is occupied by Brazilian troops, and the works made here are very formidable. First we came to a bastion of fascines, earth, and sand-bags, mounted with rifled guns in embrasures. On the other side a wide and deep ditch, with spikes of hard wood, firmly planted in its bottom; beyond this the ground is perforated with small round pits, also spiked, and, further out, a wide and substantially built abattis would render an attack on this point a serious matter to well organised troops, but for Paraguayan soldiers, who are for the most part shoeless, it would seem almost impregnable. The southern side of the encampment is occupied by the Argentine troops, and we could not help remarking the contrast between the two sections, which, in point of cleanliness, is greatly in favour of the Argentines.

The woods of the Chaco abound with monkeys and birds of all kinds with lovely plumages, which the soldiers amuse themselves in catching alive by means of traps, as the operations of the war are carried on with so much composure that they have ample leisure time on their hands. I saw a beautiful uraca, with bright yellow breast, and the rest of its plumage a rich dark blue, near one of the tents. I was asked one sovereign for it, and was going to close the bargain, but Captain Casares interposed, and said that he would send next day some men into the wood who were sure to bring back half a dozen, which he promised to send me.

Before re-embarking I had the pleasure of making acquaintance with Dr. Sutton, who has been, from the beginning of the campaign, serving on the Argentine Medical Staff, and earning for himself a well deserved reputation for skill, courage and benevolence. I owe to his kindness a valuable specimen of Paraguayan industry which he presented me. It is a hammock made with thin strips of raw hide wove together, and rendered very pliable by continued manipulation.

After thanking our new acquaintances, and wishing them a speedy and successful conclusion to their campaigning fatigues, we re-embarked and reached Humaita in time to catch the Vale of Doon, that was advertised to leave for Corrientes at three p.m. After a pleasant run, and stopping about a quarter of an hour at Curupaity, we reached Corrientes about seven p.m.

Next morning, true to her time, the Parana weighed anchor at eight a.m. for Buenos Ayres, and we were glad to find ourselves once more in company with her popular commander, Captain Morse, whose many kindnesses to us must remain undetailed, though not forgotten. How we dreamed through the voyage down the smooth waters of the Parana with languid carelessness; how we escaped the dangers of the navigation of that changeable river rendered more formidable by the prevalence of fogs, how we discussed with excitable Argentines and Brazilian fellow passengers the events and management of the war must also remain unrecorded, but as we landed at the mole of Buenos Ayres in the afternoon of the 11th, we could not help remembering Byron's inspired lines:—

Though sluggards deem it but a foolish chase,
And marvel men should quit their easy chair,
The toilsome way and long, long league to trace,
Oh! There is sweetness in the river air,
And life that bloated case can never hope to share.

THE GREAT CANOE.

The Captain of the steamer Amy has kindly favored us with the following particulars respecting the celebrated Paraguayan canoe, now ashore at the Custom-house Landing:—

This canoe is one of a fleet of canoes that attacked the ironclads near Tayi; it is 53½ feet long, and 5 feet broad, and capable of containing about 50 men; it was captured by the Argentines at the surrender of the rest of the Humaita garrison. It appears that these canoes were to effect the escape, the garrison being distributed into three divisions. The first, commanded by ——, got across safely to the island, thence to the Chaco, and subsequently across the lake into Timbo, women and children going first. The second division, commanded by Captain ——, arrived in the same way, safely across, and gained Timbo. The third division, under Colonel Martinez, gained the island safely; but, in trying to pass on, were repulsed by the Allies, and then it was that this canoe was taken by the Argentines, to whom the third division surrendered. General Gelly y Obes, through Commander Romero, presented the canoe to our friend the captain, and promises him also a hide canoe if he could obtain one, which possibly we may have on the return of his steamer.

The canoe is built of the hardest and best Paraguayan cedar; about five planks fastened at the ends by two immense blocks forming the bow and the stern; it has thwarths the same as other boats, and has no place for a swivel-gun. The sides are perfectly riddled with shots: some of the balls still remain in the wood. The canoe being flat-bottomed, draws very little water.

One extraordinary incident in connection with this canoe is that a Paraguayan was for two days pinned by a chain-shot to the plank, and when discovered was still alive he was sent to hospital, and is now doing well.

Gen. Gelly holds about a dozen of these canoes of same dimensions, and some even larger. The building of the canoe is rude but substantial. The Amy has also brought down five large Argentine guns which, in November, 1866, were captured by the Paraguayans, and have now been retaken by the Argentines

The paddles are Indian make; one is of a wood resembling mahogany, but much lighter.

The steamer Amy is chartered by Sr. Galvan, and lies alongside the Argentine pontoon near Humaita; General Obes and his officers are frequent guests on board, and we have to thank Commander Romero for his untiring exertions to obtain the canoe.

The Captain of the Amy speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and attention of the Argentine officers to the prisoners of war, who were not allowed to want for anything. The Paraguayan officers express their thanks to their brother Argentine officers.

The adaptibility of Paraguayan cedar for shipbuilding is quite unsurpassed by even the most favored Canadian and Russian timber. There are schooners in this river which have been built some 30 to 40 years ago, which are as good to-day as when first built, and when this cedar becomes properly known to shipbuilders it is probable that a very important trade will be carried on in it.

MONTEVIDEO.

Yesterday a report was set afloat to the effect that Aparicio and Bastarrica had invaded the Banda Oriental with a considerable force from Entre Rios for the purpose of upsetting the present government and establishing a "White" regime—of course there was no foundation for it, and some people think that it is quite possible it was a 'ruse' on the part of some interested firms to raise the premium on gold.

If it were so the trick has failed, for paper was not affected in the slightest degree, and many brokers who looked pleased early in the day, drew a long face when exchange hours closed, and they had to report to their masters.

To-day paper has gone up to 81½ per cent. again, this is, in some measure, attributable to the fact that the Maua Bank has retired from the cotters of holders about $175,000 worth of notes by exchanging them for bills on England at 42d. p. $. This is a good business for the Bank, and at the same time, under the circumstances, not unfavorable to the holders of depreciated notes, for, had the latter thrown so large a sum upon the market, the rate would probably have gone down to even below 75 per cent, whereas the difference in the rate of Exchange for gold at 51d. p. $, and for paper at 42d. p. $, only reduced the value of the latter to about 78 per cent.

The financial state of the country is now entirely at the mercy of the bank managers, and they, for the most part, have already shown that they are well aware of the position, and know how to take advantage of it.

Financial diplomacy, exercised for many years, is at last crowned with success: it has had the patience to go step by step with each Government, getting one by one slowly into its power, and now the banks are the dictators of the one which at present exists.

Imbecile Governments and dishonest administrations have brought us to his pass. "Every one for themselves, and God for us all" has been the motto of our rulers, and banks, bank-managers, and bank proprietors, have naturally got habituated to echo the cry, to say nothing of hangers-on who are always ready to do their patron's bidding.

After all, perhaps the banks do not deserve all the censure which has been, and is being, levelled at them for making a profit both out of the Governments with whom they have had to deal, and the public in general, so long as all parties have, up to within the last few months, shown themselves passively agreeable to the arrangements.

Neither bankers or merchants do, as a rule, give their time, risk their capital, and employ their talents for nothing; and why, if a bank can openly and straightforwardly make a profit of 20 per cent. on an amount of six millions of silver dollars, should it not do so?

Why did the Governments and the public of the Banda Oriental allow a net to be thrown around them? Because it supplied the existing wants of the one, and suited the speculative convenience of the other.

Once in the 'mess,' every one throws the blame on his neighbor, instead of allowing that all and each have contributed to the crisis.

So long as all went well, no one objected to the paper currency, nor to the conditions under which it was issued, not foreseeing the abuses to which it gave an opening; but now, that circumstances have occurred to demonstrate its evil effects, they are too ready to exclaim, 'peccavit,' and lose sight of the first person plural of the same verb.

Why did not those, who are so aggrieved at their losses, protest before the horse was out of the stable?

We confess, that we think the late Bank Decree will do little to ameliorate matters in the long run, and rather side with those ambitious brokers, who would have wished to see a national bank established at once, for then we should at least only have had one enemy to contend with, instead of five. On the other hand, it may be argued that competition amongst five will act as a check, one upon the other; but what has sad experience taught us? We had seven banks established with Government overseers, and the state of their accounts was published each month, yet, when it came to the 'scratch,' only two of them commanded public confidence. Far better to have one issue of notes by the Government, with the guarantee of it and the Chambers, and a special fund to be applied to their realisation in gold and at call, than have the paper of five private banks forced upon us as legal tender.

We cannot but admire the independence and straightforwardness of the London and River Plate and Commercial Banks, in disdaining to put themselves under Government protection. It speaks well for the probity of these institutions.

Let our public men imitate their example, and learn, from experience, that honesty, dignity, and independence are those qualities which will gain for them the applause of their countrymen, the well-being of themselves, and the admiration and respect of other nations.

The Bolsa wore a very animated appearance to-day—it was quite crowded; but, in spite of the excitement which reigned there, business transactions on any large scale were not effected. Speculative brokers and holders of bank paper had evidently looked for a considerable rise in the value of notes, and succeeded in pushing up prices (for small amounts) to 85 per cent.; but this did not last long and the market closed very flat at 84 per cent., with sellers. The total amount of business done does not exceed £28,000.

The decrees of Government meet with so little attention from its subalterns that the one regarding the cutting of wood in the country may be considered a dead letter; that as to the punctual payment of Custom-house Duties in Montevideo itself, may be carried out more successfully when the clerks employed spend more time in attending to their duties, and making out their liquidation notes, than they do in making up, lighting, and sneezing over their paper cigars.

The agents of the steamer Pacific (arrived here to-day from Liverpool) have been stormed by persons desirous of leaving the Banda Oriental and going to the West Coast. It may with truth be said that there is a perfect 'Exodus Oriental,' the result of which, although not yet written, will prove as pernicious to the country in which it takes place as did the Biblical Exodus of the Children of Israel to Egypt.

The 'Pacific' brought few passengers. She left Liverpool on the 13th ult, but, via Lisbon, brings telegrams from London to the 17th do.

As the 'Telegrafo Maritimo' publishes all the important items of interest, we will merely mention, that the produce of the River Plate in general, say salted hides, tallow, and wool, were in a worse position than at the date of the sailing of the previous packet. In politics nothing of importance had taken place.

Discounts as before, 2 per cent. Bank of London, 1½ to 1⅝. In the market plenty of money, and owners getting tired of keeping it locked up.

As we write, the Arno is entering port, but as every one has got duplicates of their business letters by the Pacific, little interest is taken in the arrival of any steamer belonging to this slow-coach line. The British Government should withdraw their subsidy to the Royal Mail Steam Company, and transfer it to the go-a-head and enterprising Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

There is no local news of interest, and, we fear, our Buenos Ayrean readers will not care about reading so much, as they have lately had offered to them in our columns, respecting the goings-on of the 'Queen City.'

We enclose you a copy of a letter, addressed to the 'Siglo,' regarding the Baron Maua. It speaks for itself, and we refrain from making any commentaries upon it. It is said to have been written by an English resident, who is no stranger in the art of editing newspapers.

The spoils of Humaiti are being distributed, and the Oriental Government gets a decent share; two chains have already arrived, and 60 pieces of cannon are expected by the Oriental. The guns will be purely ornamental, as it is said they are spiked. The larger chain has 355 links, is 180 feet long, and weighs 3 tons; the smaller is an ordinary ship's chain, 318 feet long. They will probably be sent to the Museum.

The *Mercantil* contradicts the rumor of the Paraguayan officers taking service under the Montevidean flag. It seems that another rumor was equally unfounded, about seeking a Brazilian protectorate.

Railways are the order of the day; besides the Salto project, there is another line talked of to Higueritas, and Messrs. Olave, Wells, and Co. seek the concession.

Several robberies have lately occurred, after dark, near the English cemetery: the police are on the alert.

A grand bull-fight takes place on Sunday at the Union; the 'matador' is just come from Spain, and six bulls will fight on the occasion. The Legislature ought to abolish this relic of barbarism.

The Guzman family, shortly to arrive from Europe, will give a series of concerts here and in B. Ayres.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Southampton on July 14.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo, 16th Agust 1868.

To a Camp correspondent, who sees the same faces of both men and animals every day, and to whom the robbery of a favorite horse or the mixture of a flock of sheep, are matters which usually excite his interst it is a difficult task to write a letter containing sufficient news to merit the attention of a general reader of the "Standard". Meantime it is with great pleasure I have to report that here we enjoy perfect tranquillity with abundance of rain. True, for sometime back, on account of some dispute among "the powers that be" in the district, the military in small parties have been seen crossing the country oftoner than the foreigner cared for, but it is believed it will all end in smoke—not of powder but of paper cigars.

In a business light I cannot say that things show a very lively appearance here. Since the fall in the price of wool, there is less demand for peons, and estancieros have stopped short in making further improvements. Cattle are thin, and as yet, there is no great demand for capones. There has however been buyers at 10½ and 11 rls., a pretty low figure compared to the price of last year. Owners unless in immediate want of money, do not care to sell, unless for gold; although Government has declared bank notes to be a legal tender, it cannot force estancieros to part with their stock for paper money.

The winter as yet has been unusually mild, but wiseacres are predicting an ugly spring. The natives say that everything goes wrong in "un año bisiesto" but it does not follow that a leap year should have a bad spring.

KLIDE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We salute the renowned traveller, Captain Burton, on his arrival in the R. Plate. We understand this distinguished gentleman purposes taking a ramble through Bahia Blanca and Patagones, after which he takes a run up to Paraguay, and explores the Gran Chaco.

The question of the capital is the topic of the day. We regret sincerely to hear that there is a decided majority in the House for the removal of the National Government from this city. It is about the most insane policy that the public men of this province could adopt, to ship the National Government, box and dice, with all the foreign ministers, up to some desolate little town, boasting of no higher society than a few country shopkeepers and a number of warehousemen. Senator Piñero insists on placing the capital in that lonely spot, Frayle Muerto; where, last year, the Indians entered and sacked the whole place. It is just as well that Congressmen should know that if they hit on such an outlandish spot for the capital of the Argentine Republic, not one of the foreign ministers will follow the Government—the whole corps diplomatique will resign to a man, rather than suffer such an unmerited banishment. The question is now before Congress to be definitely fixed. The best way to fix it is to pitch the bill under the table, and take up the question of harbor improvements: the port of Buenos Ayres is really a disgrace to the Republic—not one of the wrecks or sunken anchors has been yet removed—and the mails by the Arno narrowly escaped going down in the river on Wednesday morning, owing to the shocking neglect of Congress.

An English merchant of long standing and experience, informs us that not for years has business been so dull as at present. Few of the importing-houses can do more than pay their expenses; and the difficulties attending the collection of accounts have arrived at such a pass, that the merchants will be obliged to adopt some measures for self-protection. The system of selling on open credit, without 'pagarés,' has produced the present state of things. We are creditably informed that some houses have received instructions from home not to sell any more on open credit; but until all the houses come into an arrangement nothing can be definitely done, as the dealers will always give a preference to houses that sell without the formality of a 'pagaré.' It is hoped, however, that in a very short time business will improve, and large shipments made to Paraguay and Matto Grosso. The moment the river is clear there will be a rush for those parts, but where the money is to come from, as the people are without a farthing, is really a mystery. It is every way probable that the principal merchants in Asuncion will be Brazilians and Argentines; and as it is probable that the Allies may maintain an armed occupation in Asuncion for some years to come, there is every reason to suppose that the trade of that place will again become important.

When the Parana passed Goya General Mitre at the head of nearly three thousand men was preparing to march in search of General Caceres—and was only waiting for the final equipment of carts and means of transport. Two more battalions were preparing to march from Paraguay to reinforce him.

Rosario bids fair to outstrip even Buenos Aires in go-aheadism—the unsettled state of the political horizon appears to have no influence over its commercial and industrial activity. The gas works which extend over a large piece of ground not far from the landing-place, promises soon to be completed and will add a vast improvement to the city. In every street buildings are being run up, and we hear that our active friend Monsieur Marechal, has just concluded the purchase of a magnificent piece of ground overlooking the river, in 20,000 pats., where before a twelvemonth he expects to open a hotel which for splendor and accommodation will completely outshine the Oriental of Montevideo. An army of masons and workmen has been already engaged by M. Marechal who are to proceed at once to Rosario to begin operations.

The fine steamer Parana gives us another chance to admire her splendid qualities as a first-class passenger boat by leaving next Sunday morning for Humaita, wherefrom she will positively be back in ten days. The last time we had the gratification to report that she had taken many passengers, among whom there went our special correspondent, and were not mistaken when we announced a 'pleasure-trip,' as such has been confirmed by many parties. This time, judging by what we have learned of our country people, who are preparing to go by the Parana, she will take a great many passengers belonging to the most fashionable circles of our city. It is not strange such should be the case when the accommodations are so splendid and the treatment excellent, and the attentions paid on board by every officer are so refined. We must add, finally that she will only charge $f.83 for a round trip to Humaita.

Our Chilian colleague reports from advices from Yokohama that the ironclad Stonewall has not been sold to the Japanese, as the money was not forthcoming. Perhaps the iron-clad will come back via Montevideo, with the 10,000 Webster's Dictionaries on board. Surely the new President, Sarmiento, would in such case buy them for the public schools, as he insists that all Argentines should learn English.

The Archbishop gave Papal benediction on Saturday, after High Mass in the Cathedral, one of the Canons having previously read the Pope's Bull. The attendance was very thin!

Mr. Estrada's last Historical Conference touched on the occupation of Buenos Ayres by the 'Ingleses.' The lecturer very gracefully commented on the subject, and showed that in the end it was a triumph for England and a gain for these countries, inasmuch as it engendered the spirit which ultimately threw off the Spanish yoke, and, furthermore, brought Buenos Ayres into increased notice in Europe. We compliment Mr. Estrada on the great success of these historical lectures, and learn with pleasure that he is about to publish a magazine exclusively devoted to the history of these countries.

Among our Chilian exchanges we have received the new English weekly of Valparaiso called the *West Coast Mail*, July 3rd. with some interesting news.

It appears King Victor Emmanuel has arranged with the Chilian Government for the formation of an Italian colony in the part of Patagonia bordering on Magellan's Straits, the expense of transportation being divided between the Governments of

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

BRITISH.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
Steamer	Theresa	350	Capper	Oct.	18	Thompson and Co.
Barque	Sheffield	337	Murray	Feb.	4	Orden.
Schooner	Parana	97	Malm	April	7	Hale & Co.
Barque	Normanby	499	M'Intosh	May	2	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Lord Palmerston	548	Macready	June	1	Folmar and Co.
Barque	Empress	373	Gillis	—	1	Thomson and Co.
Barque	Raleigh	264	Jonas	—	1	Dicasse.
Barque	Mary Ann	357	Pogsley	—	3	Brown & Co.
Barque	Medora	413	Read	—	10	Gowland and Co.
Steamer	Tacuari	90	Carmichael	—	11	Muir.
Barque	Kathleen	597	Mucleer	—	11	Bell and Son.
Barque	Hoogzaza	314	Hurxford	—	12	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Melbourne	303	Tosh	—	14	Hale & Co.
Schooner	Maggie Louisa	171	Goodey	—	19	Warnholtz and Co.
Barque	Augusta Kelly	304	Burke	—	21	Order.
Barque	Preston	347	Miller	—	24	Shaw Bros.
Barque	Rothesay	198	Barber	—	26	DevottoBros.
Barque	Duchess of Sutherland	349	Graves	July	5	Order.
Barque	Cameo	366	Foster	—	5	Order.
Barque	Ocean Gem	624	Griffiths	—	9	Freyer Bros.
Barque	David M'Nutt	502	M'Elhinney	—	13	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Barque	Julia	242	Hardy	—	17	Bemberg and Co.
Barque	Florence Baker	365	Bond	—	16	Order.
Brig	Appbia	200	Steer	—	23	Peguin, Petit, Laroach & Co.
Brigantine	Shepherdess	214	Jarvis	—	25	Breuer.
Brig	Wild Wave	190	Smith	—	29	Warnholtz.
Barque	La Flor del Plata	322	Turney	—	29	Bell and Son.
Barque	Pride of Devon	3 8	Bennett	—	30	Thompson and Co.
Barque	Sunvezarde	827	Swinburn	—	30	Gas Co.
Barque	Sarah Elizabeth	423	M'Lean	—	30	Castro.
Barque	Pathfinder	516	M'Lellan	—	30	Castro.
— ig	General Havelock	224	Watson	—	31	Pini and Ronceroni.
— ntine	Chalsope	193	Gregory	August	1	Moller & Co.
— rque	Hadleys	348	Payne	—	4	Fecher
— q e	Sea King	404	Clarke	—	4	Dussaud Bros.
— ntine	Howard	356	Cox	—	4	Zimmermann and Co.
— k	Avon	241	M'Konzie	—	7	Madero.
— arque	Busy	360	Lockhart	—	7	Order.
— arque	Zillah	312	Owen	—	8	Southern Railway.
Brigantine	Flora	351	Laprelle	—	9	Mantels and Pfeiffer.
Brig	Stranzer	220	Bowen	—	9	Order.
Barque	Caldee	374	Humphreys	—	12	Gas Co.
Barque	Warrior	597	Davies	—	14	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Brigantine	Ariel	178	Ships	—	15	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	S. Morton	467	Gardner	—	18	Inaz Bros.
Brigantine	Kate	237	Noall	—	21	Orden.

AMERICAN.

Steamer	James T. Brady	700	Patterson	May	8	Hale and Co.
Lugger	Veto	392	Davis	June	2	Hale and Co.
Barque	Saint Cloud	736	Ames	July	26	Lassalle and Son.
Brigantine	Americus	396	Hand	—	30	Vivarez and Mallic.
Barque	A. B. Wyman	885	Wyman	—	31	Drysdale & Co.
Schooner	Louisa A. Johnson	226	Kerby	August	1	Order.
Schooner	Alba	304	Smith	—	2	Order.
Schooner	Purdett Hart	267	Norton	—	5	Order.
Ship	Araucana	642	Dunbar	—	6	Bates, Stokes, & Co.
Ship	Hore	696	Hancock	—	8	Drysdale & Co.
Ship	Lisbon	557	Curtis	—	9	Barran and Briet.
Brigantine	Hail Columbia	405	Brereton	—	11	Dusaid bros.
Brigantine	Nameaug	291	Lenk	—	15	Orden.
Barque	Templar	391	Wilson	—	15	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Whitland	391	Bursley	—	18	Hale & Co.
Brigantine	Minnie Abbe	345	Har ing	—	18	Zimmermann and Co.

GERMAN.

Brigantine	Anna and Gezine	134	Filter	June	1	Mantels & Pfieffer.
Barque	Kilo	179	Ro-kamp	—	10	Giannotte and Co.
Brig	Diesel	168	Stindt	—	26	O'Shee and Co.
Brigantine	Eberhard	140	Heime	—	26	Order.
Brig	Lahaina	293	Beckmann	—	22	Stock and Co.
Brig	Reichstag	215	Schwarting	—	33	Darbyshire and Co.
Barque	Ricardo	570	Diedriechsen	—	24	Orden.
Lugger	Mercur	160	Jacobsen	July	25	Freyer Bros.
Brig	Aurora	183	Bolien	August	4	Arning & Hutz.
Brigantine	Georgina	173	Behrmann	—	6	Boic Bros.
Brig	Amalie	185	Holm	—	7	Moller and Co.
Brig	Adelheid	150	Akkermann	—	8	Etchegaray & Co.
Barque	Herzog Ernst	323	Conard	—	9	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Ceres	134	Poelmann	—	12	Arning and Hutz.
Brig	Ludgerus	160	Lampe	—	13	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Nymph	364	Rake	—	14	Green & Co.
Brig	Miranda	128	Fock	—	15	Nolte and Borner.
Brigantine	Thalia	163	Krover	—	15	Fernandez.
Brig	Anna	160	Brockwoldt	—	16	Moller and Co.
Barque	Francisca	318	Decker	—	17	Order.
Brigantine	Johanne	197	Peters	—	18	Order.
Barque	Tai Lee	243	Stohr	—	18	Moore, Punch, and Tudor.
Brigantine	Alfred	153	Folbrenz	—	19	Ramos.
Brigantine	Dina	174	Strakje	—	19	Ochoa and Co.
Brigantine	Levante	184	Behrmann	—	22	Boic Bros.

FRENCH.

Barque	Bangkok			July	1	Lennuyeux.
Barque	Juliette	239	Delhoumeaud	—	5	Devotto Bros.
Barque	Paul Marie	293	Bourasse	—	7	Bax Bros.
Barque	Bon Fils	287	Privat	—	25	Lasealle.
Barque	Jucne France	297	Thuss	—	30	Ducasse.
Barque	Marie and Louisa	427	Landoy	—	31	Pequin, Petit, Laroach, & Co.
Brig	Bengali	169	Berthe	—	31	Devotto Bros.
Barque	Hambourg	437	Patean	August	1	Cabisan.
Barque	Fils Unique	295	Buffet	—	8	Dussud Bros.
Barque	Madagascar	309	Cruchet	—	9	Bemberg and Co.
Ship	Tamatave	899	Warnock	—	9	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Union	283	Arnaud	—	12	Jolly and Co.
Schooner	Inez	140	Vaisse	—	13	Order.
Barque	Mont Redoh	298	Corau	—	14	Bonnemason and Co.
Ship	Arequipa	591	Villeaumoras	—	14	Bemberg and Co.
Ship	Cobija	738	Bellerie	—	14	Do.

ITALIAN.

Barque	Sarsaae	307	Beizo	May	27	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Luigue E. Rondemina	669	Vio	June	10	Delfino.
Polacco	Laura	242	Cafiero	—	20	Luders & Co.
Lugger	Fortunato	319	Cordiglia	—	23	Barbour, Barclay, & Co.
Schooner	Nuevo Comercio	81	Ruso	—	23	Order.
Barque	Enrica	321	Gamba	July	4	Piaggio Bros.
Barque	Marina Piaggio	315	Badaracio	—	4	Piaggio Bros.
Steamer	Clementina	359	Solerii	—	11	Livori & Schiatfino.
Lugger	Tamanlipas	179	Bruzzone	—	26	Graffigna Bros.
Polacco	Caprera	299	Zino	August	7	Bianchi.
Barque	Unione	281	Neg i	—	9	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Antonietta Costa	622	Danove	—	9	Delfino.
Barque	Gio Batta Daste	624	Caffarena	—	15	Graffigna Bros.

DUTCH.

Brigantine	Hertha	178	Warnaan	June	1	Mantels and Pfieffer.
Schooner	Tasmania	150	Doessen	—	10	Getting and Co.
Schooner	Valk	155	Strybot	—	13	Fernandez.
Brigantine	Energie	261	Lieuwen	—	16	Pini, Roncoroni, Bros.
Brig	Goorgot	172	Huzes	July	6	Guimaraens.
Schooner	Renner	146	Etzen	—	6	Villanueva.
Brig	Anna Helena	128	Nieland	—	14	Arning & Hutz.
Schooner	Diana	173	Schutt	—	20	Order.
Brigantine	Annetta Nanenga	147	Stavenga	—	26	Desarnaud.
Brigantine	De Vrede	209	Nickus	August	7	Brewer and Co.
Brigantine	Re shandt	244	Muyler	—	10	Benn and Co.
Brigantine	Enjetta	210	De Boer	—	11	Bisque Bros.
Brigantine	Elizabeth	162	K aize	—	13	Order.
Brigantine	Jenneke Hendrika	149	Kip	—	13	Paats and Co.
Schooner	Cornelia Susanna	139	Jansen	—	19	Ventura Fernandez.

SPANISH.

Barque	Concepcion	241	Pag-s	June	8	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Maravilla	395	Garrido	—	26	Decljen & Co.
Barque	Filomena	235	Taxonera	July	4	Order.
Polacco	Vizcaino	169	Curull	—	5	Villanueva
Brig	Nueva Casimera	202	Durull	—	5	Fassenberg & Co.
Brig	Restaurador	161	Terrer	—	6	Nolte & Borner.
Barque	Viscaraa	175	Equiola	—	8	Lopez and Co.
Schooner	Nueva Carlotta	159	Maristany	—	14	Zumaran and Co.
Brig	Virgenes	210	Brunnet	—	29	Fernandez.
Lugger	Secrato	240	Gonzales	—	30	O'Shee and Co.
Barque	Hermosa Valenciana	280	Rosa	August	8	Order.
Barque	Gerion	313	Reus	—	9	Llavallol and Sons.
Brig	3 de Barcelo	247	Fonrolona	—	12	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Iberia	161	Garini	—	13	Llavallol and Sons.
Polacco	Antonio Maria	176	Mataro	—	15	Llavallol & Sons.
Polacco	Elvira	196	Sust	—	18	Llavallol & Sons.
— ig	Barcelo	202	Fonrolona	—	18	Freyre Bros.

SWEDISH.

— ne	Diana	278	Magnusson	June	23	Ochoa and Co.
— antine	Maria	247	Pride	July	23	Green & Co.
— rque	Danube	294	Stenstrom	—	27	Lassalle and Son.
Brig	Bravo	270	Joneson	August	18	Warnholtz and Co.

DANISH.

Barque	Maria Federcika	391	Christensen	June	14	Order.
Brig	Roska	165	Nuosen	July	4	Tiscornia.

BELGIAN.

Barque	Edmond Meert	499	Deswelgh	June	23	Desarnaud & Co.
Barque	Josepha	300	Freidrichs	July	19	Delfino.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig	Laia 3 ª	288	Galvao	June	23	O'Shea and Co.
Lugger	Cysne do Vouga	130	Coelho	July	30	Lanus Bros.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig	Esperança	164	Texeiro	June	23	Etchegaray & Roche.
Barque	Rufina	260	Barboza	August	15	Guimarains and Co.

NORWEGIAN.

Brig	Oscar	230	Nielsen	July	5	Arning and Hutz.

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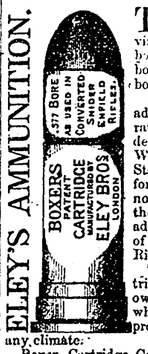

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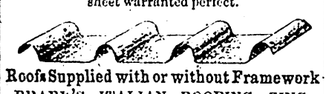

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The Presidential Election.

SARMIENTO AND ALSINA.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On the 17th having been fixed as the day on which the two Houses of Congress were to meet together and, after revising the returns of the elections in the several provinces, proclaim the President and Vice-President elect of the Republic, a dense crowd invaded all the approaches to the portion of the building destined for the public from an early hour, and a compact mass of people obstructed the principal entrance, and but for the presence of the guard of honor the Congressmen could with difficulty have obtained an entrance. The inside of the house was seldom seen so full, and, with the exception of the diplomatic box, which was unoccupied during the whole proceedings, there was not a nook or a corner that was empty. At a quarter to one the President of the Senate, Don Valentin Alsina, took the chair, followed by all the Senators, and as soon as they had taken their seats an invitation was sent to the Deputies to join them, which they did at once. On the names being called, it appeared there were 64 present: Senator Victorica came in after the sitting had begun, leaving only two absentees, Senators Frias and Llerenas.

The mode of proceedings had been previously arranged and laid down in a printed paper that was numerously distributed among the members of Congress, and was to begin by putting to the vote the following three propositions:—1st. Whether the elections of electors of the 12th April should be considered separately from those by said electors of President and Vice-President on the 12th June—which was negatived by 51 against 14; 2nd. Whether the validity of the elections of electors, and those made by the electors, were to be discussed—which was also negatived, by 47 against 18; and, 3rd. Whether the absolute majority laid down by the Constitution, as necessary to make valid the election of President and Vice-President, was to be computed on the votes that should be declared valid by Congress, and not on the total votes of the Republic—which was carried, by 48 against 17.

The Secretary of the Senate then proceeded to draw by lots the names of four members to form the committee of revision and the following names were drawn: Senator Uriburu, and Deputies Valles, Gainza and Frias who sat down at a table in the centre of the house and proceeded to read aloud the 'actas' from the several provinces as they were handed to them by the President, the two secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies, D. Rufino Varela and D. Ramon Muñoz, noting them in two large sheets of paper. For the province of Salta a double return was read, only one of which however had been forwarded by the Legislature, and after a short debate the adoption of this return and rejection of the other was voted by a large majority. The 'acta' for Tucuman was not forthcoming, being supposed to have been mislaid on the road. The following was then handed to the President of the Senate as the official return:—

For President.

Domingo F. Sarmiento....	79 votes.
General Urquiza.....	26 "
Rufino de Elizalde.....	22 "
Guillermo Rawson.....	3 "
Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield..	1 "

For Vice-President.

Adolfo Alsina.....	82 votes.
Wenceslao Paunero.....	45 "
Manuel Ocampo.....	2 "
Francisco de las Carreras..	1 "
Juan B. Alberdi.....	1 "

Thereupon Dr. Alsina rose to his feet, the whole house following his example, and, in a voice that betrayed the greatest emotion, proclaimed, in the name of the Sovereign Congress, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, President of the Republic for six years, beginning on the 12th of October next.

A loud and well-sustained shout of "Viva Sarmiento!" from all parts of the house made the very walls shake again, and was repeated, causing a total suspension of the proceedings for some minutes.

When order was restored, the emotion under which Dr. Alsina was laboring came to such a climax that when about to proclaim his own son Vice-President of the Republic, his eyes filled with tears, and obliged him to call on the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Elias, to read out the formula.

Dr. Alsina's name was also received with tremendous cheering, and a hearty "viva!" was given for his worthy and respected father, Dr. Don Valentin Alsina.

The sitting was then adjourned for a 'cuarto intermedio,' and on their reassembling the following decree was sanctioned:—

"Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1868.

"The Congress of the Argentine Nation met in General Assembly decrees with the force of law

1. "Citizen Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento is declared elected President of the Argentine Republic for the constitutional period beginning on the 12th October, 1868.

2. "Citizen Don Adolfo Alsina is declared elected Vice-President of the Argentine Nation for the same period, beginning on the same date.

3. "Saturday, the 12th of October of this year, at one o'clock p.m., the above will take their respective oaths of office.

4. "Let this be communicated to the Executive.

"Given in the House of Sessions on the sixteenth day of August of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

"VALENTIN ALSINA,
"CARLOS M. SARAVIA,
Secretary of Senate;
"RAMON B. NUÑOZ,
"RUFINO VARELA,
"Secretaries of H. of Deputies."

The above having been duly sanctioned, Dr. Don Valentin Alsina spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—"I may be allowed, on closing this session, in accordance with the regulations, and in consideration of the special circumstance that my own son has been proclaimed Vice-President, to express the anxious desire I feel that my country, imitating the example of the United States, may obliterate from its recollection the passionate and heated debates that have preceded the election, the result of which we have today proclaimed; that, following the example of those austere republicans, we may to-day lay on one side all the animosities, and all the bickerings that have agitated the mind of the public: and that, reserving all the pretensions that might still exist to another electioneering period, the nation may hasten *en masse* to support the new Government, and lend it that aid without which no government can be strong or can labor successfully for the prosperity of the country. This is my most ardent longing, and I cannot express more because I might touch upon personal considerations, but I may hope from indulgence from you since the eventualities of future events might render my words applicable to my own son. Therefore on my part and in conformity with the above law I declare this session closed, but closed, gentlemen, with the yearning that from the very entrails of the Nation may rise the ardent and sincere shout Long live the Argentine Republic, Long live the magistrates that have known to proclaim the will of the people. Such are my wishes, gentlemen, while probably Providence does not reserve for me to witness another day similar to this."

Loud and prolonged applause drowned the concluding words of the venerable chairman, the multitude outside taking up and re-echoing the cheering. Thus ended this memorable session, in which the representatives of the Argentine nation have so nobly discharged the trust confided to them, and given the most ample satisfaction to the exigencies of the public opinion.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was born in the town of San Juan at the end of February of 1811, nine months after the glorious 25th May that marks the birthday of the Argentine nation. His father, though uneducated, was an enthusiastic patriot, and took an active part in the revolution which emancipated his native country from the Colonial regime. Finding, at every step, the disadvantages of his ignorance, he determined that his son should not share them, and, from the early age of five years, sent him to school. There young Sarmiento, by his application and talent, gave already signs of his future greatness. Being originally destined for the Church, he was sent, in 1824, to the Loreto Seminary at Cordova; but the revolution of Carita, having deprived him of his Latin master, he began in 1825 to study mathematics and land surveying under Mr. Barreau, the engineer of the province. In the same year he went to San Luis with his relation, the Clerigo Oro, to continue the studies which the revolution of the previous year had interrupted. In 1826, returning to his native town, he entered as clerk in a store, but his nights were devoted either to reading or to discussions with his uncle, Father Albarracin, on the Bible. He took an active part in the campaign that followed against Facundo Quiroga in San Juan, and that against Fraile Aldao in Mendoza, which ended in the catastrophe of Pilar, where he rose to the rank of captain, and where his courage and presence of mind saved him from many dangerous passes. The victory of Facundo Quiroga, in Chacon, in 1831, obliged him and most of his companions to emigrate to Chile, where he was successively schoolmaster in the Andes, bodegonero in Pocuro, clerk in a commercial house in Valparaiso, and major-domo of mines in Copiapo.

In 1836 he returned to San Juan poorer than he had left, and suffering from severe illness. He then, in society with Drs. Rosas, Cortinez, and Aberastain, devoted his energies to promote several institutions of great utility for the province of San Juan, such as a college for ladies, another for boys, a dramatic society, and last, though not least, the *Zonda*, a weekly publication, that tended to throw light and instruct the masses. General Benavides, who was then the absolute ruler of San Juan, took umbrage at the influence and position young Sarmiento was acquiring, and, not only suppressed the *Zonda*, but left no stone unturned, by vexatious persecution, to oblige him once more to emigrate. In this he at last succeeded; and in November of 1840 Sarmiento crossed again the Cordilleras, doomed to eat for a long time the hard-earned bread of exile. On his second visit to Chile he began to take an active part in the politics of his adopted country, and both as editor in several papers, and as a writer of literary works, more especially of education, he acquired for himself a fame which found echo even in the very highest literary circles of the Old World. In 1846 and 1847 he was sent to Europe on a commission by the Chilian Government, to inspect and report upon schools and educational institutions; and on his return wrote an account of his voyages, which he published, and is a work of great merit. By his powerful writings in the periodical press and in his other works he contributed more than anybody else to the overthrow of the tyrant Rosas, and also took an active part in the final scene that was enacted on the plains of Caceros, where he held the rank of Chief of the Staff of the Grande Ejercito Libertador and as such compiled the famous bulletin giving the official account of that celebrated action.

Having, however, fallen out with Urquiza he took up his residence in Buenos Ayres, and continued taking an active part in the troubled politics of those days, principally as editor of the *Nacional* and other newspapers. He was then appointed Inspector-General of Schools, and was able by his great experience and profound knowledge to effect vast improvements in the educational system of the country. After the battle of Cepeda he took office with Governor Mitre as Ministro de Gobierno, until the sad news arrived of the tragical death of his schoolfellow and friend Aberastain, and of the vandalic invasion of Juan Saa of the province of San Juan. He disagreed with his colleagues as to the action that the Government of Buenos Ayres was called to assume and resigned. He subsequently took part in the campaign that was decided on the banks of the Pavon, and at the end of December he re-entered San Juan after twenty-two years exile at the head of a victorious army. Having then been unanimously elected Governor of the province he devoted for two years and a half all his vast energy and uncommon ability to the moral and material progress of his native province, and had the glory of bringing to a successful issue the difficult campaign against the great caudillo of the West, General Peñaloza, commonly called the Chacho. In the month of April 1864 at the repeated and pressing entreaty of President Mitre, he consented to go as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States with a special mission to Chile and Peru—and on the day of his departure from San Juan the whole population accompanied him for a league out of town, thus giving testimony of the respect and regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, which the whole nation has now eloquently endorsed by electing him to fill the Presidential chair.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

Adolfo Alsina was born in Buenos Ayres on the 13th of February, 1829. His father having been driven into exile to Montevideo, young Adolfo began there his studies. In 1852 he came back to Buenos Ayres with his father, and continued his studies in the Buenos Ayres University, where he received his degree of Doctor in Laws. He took arms in 1852, and shortly afterwards was made Captain, and during the siege of 1853 commanded an important 'canton,' where he distinguished himself among the rest for great bravery. He took an active part in political life, as member of the Club Libertad, and made himself notable by his energy and eloquence. Cepeda found him promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and on that day he earned great praise for the military tact and courage displayed amidst adversity. He was present at Pavon, where he commanded a battalion of National Guards, by whom he was idolised. In talking, on one occasion, of the events of that memorable action, he is reported to have said—"Me ha costado mas contener mis muchachos que mandarlos a la pelea." On the conclusion of the campaign the influence he held in the Club Libertad, secured his election as Governor of Buenos Ayres, from which post he is now raised to the Vice-Presidency. He is of a jovial character, and very popular among his friends.

To all the fine qualities of his father, the much-respected Dr. V. Alsina, he adds an energy of character which is rarely met with among our public men, and which he inherits from his mother, Donna A. Maza, daughter of Dr. Manuel Vicente Maza, who took a busy part in public affairs during the time of Rosas, and whose tragic end is notorious.

His administration as Governor of Buenos Ayres has been remarkable for two important measures passed in this period, either of which is sufficient to throw over it a lustre of imperishable glory: they are the foundation of the Officina de Cambios and the Water Works.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

There are no less than ten candidates in the field for the post of Governor. If the post was a sinecure there could be hardly more aspirants. One of our colleagues treats us to the names of the candidates. They are each and all good men and true; but the right man in the right place is, beyond all question, Don Emilio Castro.

Few Argentines have figured more in public life during the last few years than Sr. Castro. We find him occupying positions of the very highest trust and responsibility, ever discharging with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public the trusts reposed in him; and even now, when, by the sudden current of events, his name crops up as the most likely candidate, he steps from the chair of President of the Senate, and from the private office of the Western Railway, to assume power in the Government House.

Sr. Castro possesses one great advantage over all the other candidates—namely, his early training. Educated in Scotland, he acquired all those characteristics which ennoble and aggrandise the 'canny Scot.' He speaks English fluently, and is well read up in all the English literature of the day. Since he took charge of the affairs of the Western Railway, there has been a new impulse given to the works; the small blacksmith shops have been converted into immense arsenals of industry. What are Sr. Castro's politics we do not profess to know; but in all the varied transactions of life he has stood well, and in his lengthened public life few men have passed so unscathed, and so universally respected.

Without taking in the least, therefore, from the high qualities of the other candidates, we feel we can say that the people of Buenos Ayres could not name a sounder and more practical business man for the Government House than Sr. Castro, who, if report be true, springs from an old Scotch family which still exists in Ayrshire, named Caxton.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the only foreigner who ever ruled as Governor of Buenos Ayres, since the declaration of independence, was an Irishman. Few of our readers may be acquainted with this fact; yet the history of Buenos Ayres attests it. Admiral Brown, during the ups and downs of civil strife, was named Governor, and held office for a short period, giving the greatest satisfaction to his adopted fellow-citizens. During his short administration he was the terror of the bands of robbers and assassins that then afflicted the camp, and, when he retired from office, he received the thanks and good wishes of both natives and foreigners.

There is a great science in, whatever one does, doing it well. All the master minds that occupy high positions in human affairs owe their elevation to this great secret of success. Governor Alsina retires from office, having gained for himself an immense reputation. Whatever he took in hands he did. The splendid waterworks, which are now fast approaching completion, near the Recoleta, form the noblest monument any man in this place can point to. Will our readers credit it, that, in all human probability, we shall have the waters flowing through our streets, and fire-cocks at every street corner, before the Municipality or Legislature will have passed the bill or the project authorising their construction?

The somniferous municipal men are so completely behind the age we live in, that the sessions of that board are but a mere sham. The citizens are tired out waiting to see what these gentlemen would do. Now we trust them no longer, and we hope that, if Sr. Castro be elected to the post of Governor, he will tread in the footsteps of his go-a-head predecessor.

The immense good which an active and energetic Governor can accomplish is now patent. Governor Alsina fixed the paper dollar, and gave us a water supply. We invite Sr. Castro to the Government House in the hope that he will also put his shoulder to the wheel, and give us a decent pavement and a proper sewerage. These two most necessary wants should, under no circumstances, be overlooked, and the farce of applying to the Municipality about such matters be abolished for ever. Leave to the Municipal Board the oil lamp lighting of the back streets, and the management of the serenos and shoeblacks, and, possibly, they may at last begin to give satisfaction; but their jurisdiction should extend no further.

We hail, therefore, our *quasi* fellow-countryman, Don Emilio Castro, the new Governor-elect, as the fit and proper person to succeed Governor Alsina; and hope, ere he retires from office, that the streets of Buenos Ayres will outrival the pavements of Glasgow and the promenades of Edinburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction I find it devolves upon me to announce to your numerous readers that the continuation of the Central Argentine Railway, from Villa Nueva to Cordova, will have been commenced before the appearance of this article in print.

On Monday next, 10th inst., a large body of navvies will leave Rosario for Villa Nueva, and immediately commence operations. A year hence, with a sufficiency of laborers, and no delay arising for want of material, the completion of the whole line may with confidence be expected. The present arrangements are, that the line be opened on completion of two-thirds of the yet un-made portion; in other words, to the Rio Segundo; the final opening to take place at the expiration of the before-mentioned time. A happy consummation; the desirability and immense advantages of which, to the whole country and those in any way interested in its progress, it is superfluous to expatiate upon.

The tram officials, a few evenings since, brought into town the unwelcome news that the Indians had made an incursion on the property of Sr. D. Felix Caminos, near Las Tortugas, carrying off with them a quantity of cattle. There being no further evidence of the truth of this statement, the report must be cautiously received, Indian intelligence, as a rule, being somewhat unreliable.

It is rumored that, on Saturday next, is to be played the return match of the Railway v. Town and Camp; where, owing to the practice since had, no doubt a still higher state of excellency will be displayed in the cricketing.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

On Friday, 14th inst. day the President's coach conveyed the Hon. Mr. Stuart to the Government House, accompanied by the Staff of the Legation. A regiment of artillery was drawn up in front, and the band played some stirring airs.

The British Minister, on presenting his credentials, said:—

"It is my agreeable duty to present to your Excellency the letter by which the Queen, my gracious Sovereign, has done me the honor to accredit me in the capacity of her Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; and I have been commanded to take this opportunity of assuring you of the esteem which her Majesty entertains for your Excellency, and of the deep and friendly interest which her Majesty, in common with the British nation, continues to take in the development and welfare of the people over whose destinies you have been called upon to preside.

"Believing these feelings, founded alike upon political sympathies and upon commercial interests, to be cordially reciprocated by the enlightened Argentine Government and people, it ought to be an easy task for me to maintain and even to strengthen the relations of friendship and mutual respect which so happily subsist between the two countries.

"Such, Sir, in accordance with the wishes of my Sovereign, will certainly be the principal object of my mission, in the fulfilment of which I confidently hope to be aided by your Excellency's high and patriotic support."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

[Translation.]

"Most Excellent Sir,

"I receive with pleasure the letter in which your august Sovereign accredits you her Minister-Plenipotentiary; and I most cordially acknowledge the friendly sentiments which you have expressed towards the Argentine people and Government.

"I flatter myself, Sir, with the well-founded hope that your mission will do much towards drawing still closer, if that be possible, the perfect friendship which, happily, exists between the two countries, to the promotion of their mutual interests, and the equal advantage of both.

"While following these important objects, you may count, Sir, on the entire sympathy, and all the co-operation possible, of the Argentine people and Government, who greet in your distinguished person the free British nation and its august Sovereign, her Majesty Queen Victoria."

THE FETE NAPOLEON.

The morning of the 15th was ushered in with sunshine and a salvo of artillery, and the French population prepared to celebrate their national anniversary with all becoming *eclat*. The programme for the day was: Te Deum at the French chapel, balloon ascent from the Parque, diplomatic dinner and ball at the Legation.

In the forenoon the streets leading to the Parque were thronged with French residents proceeding to the Te Deum, but the Hospital chapel in Calle Libertad could not admit a tithe of the crowd. The dome and porticoes of the chapel were gaily hung with flags, and the court-yard displayed banners of all nations with the imperial monograms of France in the centre. Flags were likewise suspended across the street, and the marines of the Decidee mounted a guard of honor at the entrance. At 12 o'clock, H. E. the French Minister, M. Noel, accompanied by the Secretaries of Legation, the French naval officers, the Consul, and many of the leading merchants, arrived and took their seats in the chapel. The Te Deum was sung with all solemnity, the nuns directing the choir.

The number of French residents assisting at the fête was said to exceed 3,000, and the contributions received in the hospital poor-box amounted to $7,325, nearly all in small notes.

The Parque presented an animated scene. Thousands of citizens promenaded up and down for over an hour, but no balloon came. The day was so fine that the disappointment was forgotten, and the children contented themselves with the merry-go-round or the American circus. Many persons went out towards Hale's quinta to see the new water-works (which we hear spoken of in very high terms), and others went to the Retiro to see the Paraguayan prisoners paraded before the public.

The diplomatic banquet at the French Legation (Whitfield's quinta) was attended by the President of the Republic, the Ministers of Government, the Corps Diplomatique, and one or two representative men of the French community. In the evening Madame Noel gave a grand ball, and seldom has Buenos Ayres seen anything more brilliant, the company comprising nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen, including those present at the dinner. Dancing commenced at 12 o'clock. The saloons were tastefully fitted up, the ladies' toilettes were of extraordinary *luxe* and brilliancy, and the honors of the house were admirably done by Monsieur and Madame Noel. Among the guests were—

President Mitre, Ministers Elizalde and Aguirre, Hon. Mr. Stuart, British Minister, Chev. Sorela Maury, Spanish Minister, Count Joannini, Italian Minister, M. Amaral, special Brazilian Envoy, and M Borges, resident Minister, the Commander and surgeon of the Decidée, F. Parish, British Consul, Mr. Gould, late Chargé d'Affaires, M. Blount, Lucas Gonsalez, Mena Barreto, Blest Gana, Chilian Minister, Constant Santamaria, Ogilvie, Dr. Boneo, Charles Saguier, Cazon, Dr. Lopez, F. Elizalde, Russell, Kinch, E. T. Mulhall, Gimenez, Ocampo, Nouguier, Marcoartu, Solé, Ascasubi, Bonnemason, Duportal, Demotte, Lezica, M. G. Mulhall, Antonino Llambi, Bertrand, Delfin Huergo, Elortondo, Penano, German and Jose Elizalde, Ramos Mejia &c.

Mesdames Stuart, Parish, Elortondo, Russell, Demotte, Quintana, Saguier, Nouguier, Huergo, Gonsalez, Cazon, Gimenez &c.

Mdlles. Mitre, Blount, Landivar, Huergo, Belaustegui, Nouguier, and numbers of others whose names were unknown to us.

The festive scene was quite a rendezvous of fashion and beauty, all went merry as a marriage bell till the first streaks of light in the East indicated the approach of morning. We never remember a *fete Napoleon* more brilliant than this year's, and it would seem the French Minister and his accomplished lady are determined, if possible to eclipse the reputation for hospitality which Mr. Buckley Matthew attached to the residence that is now the French Legation.

NEW RIVER PLATE LINE.

The London, Belgium, Brazil, & R. Plate Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, Limited.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862," with Limited Liability. Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman, Peter Tait, Esq. (Messrs. Tait & Co., London, Limerick and Leeds.). H. D. Blyth, Esq. (Messrs. J. & A. Blyth, Steam Engine Works, Limehouse.) John Fair, Esq. (Director of the London and River Plate Bank, East India-Avenue.) R. N. Fowler, Esq. (Messrs. Drimsdale, Fowler & Barnard, 50 Cornhill.) Alex. Howden, Esq. (Messrs. Alex. Howden & Co., 19 Birchin Lane.)

MANAGER.—R. T. Tait, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Drimsdale, Fowler & Barnard.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst & Co.

SECRETARY *pro tem.*—G. Wilmot.

Offices:—Southwark-Street.

The object of this Company is to acquire and work the Line of Steamers established by Messrs. Tait & Co., from London and Antwerp to Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, which has been carried on for the last twelve months, and for which a postal subsidy for 10 years has been granted by the Belgian Government to Messrs. Tait & Co., for carrying the Mails from Belgium to Brazil and the River Plate.

The Line comprises the following superior Steamers, specially adapted for the trade, viz:—

City of Limerick, 1,430 tons register, 250 horse power.

City of Buenos Ayres, 1,314 tons register 200 horse power.

City of Brussels, 1,430 tons register, 250 horse power.

City of Rio Janeiro, 1600 tons register, 300 horse power, now building, and nearly completed.

The three first named Steamers have been worked on the route with most satisfactory results. They were designed with a view to economical working, combined with great speed.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Tait & Co. to transfer to this Company these Steamers, fully equipped in every respect for the service and ready for sea, and also the benefit of the Belgian postal subsidy, and the established business. Messrs. Tait & Co. agree to take one-third of the purchase-money in fully paid up Shares.

The first voyage under the Belgian postal contract has just been completed by the arrival of the City of Brussels. She has made her passages considerably within the contract time stipulated by the Belgian Government, and had full cargoes both out and home, and a large complement of passengers. From an estimate of the profits realised by Messrs. Tait & Co. on this voyage, the Directors consider there will be a very remunerative return on the capital invested, without including the profits from the carriage of the Mails.

Emigration is proceeding to a considerable extent to the districts in question, and the extension of Brazilian mining and other projects has received considerable attention in this country during the last few years. It was the admitted want of better communication with this country, rendered necessary by these circumstances, which attracted the attention of Messrs. Tait & Co., and led to the establishment of the Line of Steamers in question.

Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and at the Solicitors.

The contract above referred to is dated the 27th day of June, 1868, and the parties to it are Peter Tait, George Cannock, Robert Thomas Tait, and Balfour Logie of the one part, and Gendall Wilmot of the other part; a copy is set out in the Articles of Association.

THE MARSEILLES STEAMERS.

(From the "Courier de la Plata.")

We cannot do otherwise than call public attention to a fact well worthy of remark. The subventioned mail lines, British and French, are outdone by private enterprise. Here are some figures which speak for themselves:—The steamer Savoie left Marseilles on the 15th of July last, arrived in Montevideo August 13th, at nine a.m., and in our port on the 15th. We merely call attention to the success of this private company.

In order to make still quicker voyages, and to favor particularly the commercial public of the River Plate, the company has suppressed the calls at Bahia and Pernambuco; the steamers leaving Genoa will touch at Marseilles, Gibraltar, St. Vincent, Rio Janeyro, and Montevideo.

The departures will be—Genoa 11th, and Marseilles 15th; arriving in Montevideo on the 15th, and Buenos Ayres on the 16th, of the following month. The passage will therefore be made in thirty days, whilst the packets take thirty-four.

The departures from Buenos Ayres will be made on the 20th of each month, arriving in Marseilles on the 25th of the following, that is to say, thirty-four days.

The departure on the 20th of each month, offers a great advantage in allowing the merchants time to answer their letters, per Royal Mail and Marseilles line, on the 12th inst., respectively, &c. The result, of course, is, that the correspondence is conveyed to Europe and the Brazils eight days sooner than it would be by the regular mail.

For this triumph of speed the company has built four magnificent new steamers—The Bourgogne, 2,000 tons, 300 horse-power; Picardie, 2,000 tons, 300 horse-power; Poitou, 3,000 tons, 350 horse-power, and Savoie, 3,000 tons, 350 horse-power.

Twelve voyages have proved the efficiency and capabilities of these ships and the superiority of their officers and crews. All the passages out have been made with remarkable speed, whilst the return trips are lengthened by an unavoidable delay in Rio, whence the departure was fixed for the 15th of each month.

Measures will be taken to shorten this delay in Rio to 96 hours. The passengers, on each occasion, were loud in their praise of the treatment on board.

We congratulate the enterprising gentlemen who form the company, for having so soon made a 'fait accompli' of what was long considered almost impossible.

WRECK OF SCHOONER ELIZABETH.

The captain and crew of the Dutch schooner Elizabeth, lost off Maldonado, have favored us with full and reliable particulars.

The vessel loaded a cargo in Buenos Ayres for Europe, and called at Montevideo on her way down the river. She left Montevideo on the 6th of July, and was wrecked next day off Maldonado. So rapidly did she sink that the crew had enough to do to save themselves in boats, where some sails were hastily thrown; with this exception everything was lost.

Mr. B——, who was acknowledged by the captain as consignee, forthwith notified the Consul of the Low Countries in Montevideo, asking instructions. The Consul replied without loss of time; but the captain, not caring to wait longer than appeared to him necessary for due deliberation and transmission, sold the wreck on his own account and risk to some one in Maldonado for $1.700, and considering the cargo lost it seems he left it to the disposal of the purchasers.

The Consul protests against this illegal act, declaring the sale by the captain null. The Maldonado authorities could not issue the necessary documents, not only on account of the captain being unknown to them, but, still more, without the intervention of a third party.

Such is the present state of the case, as laid before the tribunals by the purchasers, who have already paid the first instalment on the stipulated sum, and are unwilling to relinquish the bargain.

At the request of the Consuls a committee of inspectors, formed of three experienced shipmasters, a carpenter, and port official, proceeded to examine the ship on the 14th ult.

On the deck they were met by Dn. José Rebolledo, to whom they explained the object of their mission, begging his assistance to get them a free passage through the vessel. This he peremptorily refused, on the ground that he had bought the ship and cargo, and putting a sailor on the hatchway, he theatrened to send ashore for help in case they dared to enter the cabin. The Captain of the Port did not insist, and Mr. B——, rather than increase the complications, by calling in the authorities, retired to await further instructions from his Consul—"Telegrafo Martiimo."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER ARNO.

Messrs G Frastick, C T Getting, A Graut, Drew, O'Gorman, G Prins, Rev S W Barry, Hon W Stuart, wife, and two servants; Mr and Mrs Michael Mulhall and servant; Messrs Horace de Hardaos, Domingo R y Soane, A Cecilio Martinez, Francisco Lopez Otero, Domingo Antonio Martinez y Fanapera, Anto Soto Amil, Gaspar Luiz da Silva, A Jose Rebeiro, Felippe Buzarin y Goncalez, Blas Dias y Sobral, M Cebreiro y Cebreiro, D Ledo y Otero, Jose A y Fernandes, M Boente y Otero, M Rivera, José Benites, Joaym Rubio Tomero, Clemente Rodrigues y Rodrigues, Mr Vicente Arroyo and servant; also Messrs Joao Mario Emilio Drigot, Augusto Gustavo Lix Klett, Luis Botet, Florentino Mayol, Julio Capelle, Jaspers, Isaac, &c.

The foreign public will be glad to hear that the R.M.P. Company are about to introduce some excellent reforms, beginning by a reduction of fares. Mr. Drew has come out in the packet as travelling agent for the Company. We salute him on his arrival in Buenos Ayres.

KEAN & SOAMES,

Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,
also several Leagues of Land
to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, AND 80 CALLE ADUANA,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

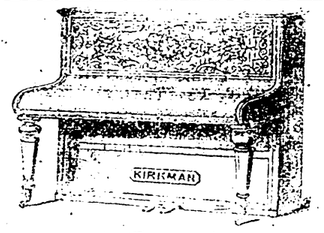
NO MORE GRAY HAIR!
NO MORE BALD HEADS!!
NO MORE DANDRUFF!!!

ORIENTAL TONIC
FOR THE
HAIR

It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy.
It makes it grow Thick and Heavy.
It removes every vestige of Dandruff.
It keeps the Hair in any Shape.
It prevents premature Baldness.
It makes the Head Cool and Pleasant.
It stops the Hair from falling out.
It imparts new strength and vigor to the Scalp
It is the only perfect Hair-dressing.
It is the only Hair-dressing suitable for the
BEARD AND WHISKERS,
Imparting to them that soft silky appearance and feeling so much admired by Gentlemen.

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206—Venezuela—206.



KIRKMAN'S PIANOS.

On Sale at the Agents,
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72 RECONQUISTA.
123,xp,a17

William Southron,

SADDLER,
HAS
REMOVED
TO
No. 149 CALLE DEFENSA.
32,1am,

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST,
59—CALLE SUIPACHA—59.

Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126, xp,8

170,xp,j21

NAVARRO RACES,
TO COMMENCE
ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.

[Open to the English-speaking Community—viz., English, Irish, Americans, &c.]

FIRST RACE—ONE O'CLOCK.
THE AMATEUR STAKES.—Distance, 10 squares. Weight of riders, 145lbs. Entrance, $200—$500 added.

SECOND RACE—TWO O'CLOCK.
THE NAVARRO SWEEPSTAKES.—Distance, 20 squares. Weight of riders, 145lbs. Entrance, $200—$500 added.

THIRD RACE—THREE O'CLOCK.
THE NAVARRO CUP.—Distance, 20 squares. Weight, 150lbs. The Cup must be won two years in succession by the same horse. Entrance, $200, with $500 added. The Entrances and added money in this Race will be given to the winner each year.

RULES.

1st. Horses entered must be the bonâ fide property of foreigners.

2nd. Any Rider convicted of unfair riding shall have his Horse placed last.

3rd. Each Race shall be started with a flag, and not more than three partidos allowed when the Horses are brought together for the start.

4th. Gentlemen Riders are required in all the Races. Entries must be made, on or before the 5th of SEPTEMBER, in writing, giving name, colour, and name of Owner of Horse, and enclosing Entrance Money.

Letters can be addressed, in Buenos Ayres, to Mr. T. DUGGAN, 11 de Setiembre; or to Mr. T. FALLON, 66 Piedad; and in Camp, to Mr. EDWARD CASEY, Navarro.

The Committee, in order to encourage a large Entry of untried Horses in the Races for the Navarro Sweepstakes and Amateur Stakes, have resolved that Horses which have Run for the Salto and Navarro Cups last year shall not be allowed to Run in these two Races.

☞ Entries of Horses made on the Ground the Day of the Races will be $300 in each case.
247,xp,m3

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND
IS
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR INFANTS.

This most valuable Preparation, discovered by Mrs. Winslow, has been used in thousands of cases in which Infants have suffered from the effects of Teething, Colics, and Diarrhœa, and always with the most brilliant success.

Having received a large Consignment of this valuable Syrup, we offer it to the Public, being sure that it only requires a trial to recommend it.

Sole Agents for the River Plate,
Wholesale and Retail,
CRANWELL AND MURRAY,
66 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
182,xp,jy23

Sewerage Pipes.

TO BE SOLD
A large Quantity of FIRECLAY PIPES,
6in. and 9in. Diameter,
At Reasonable Prices.

150 CALLE MACIEL,
MONTEVIDEO.
198,1m,jy24

I TAKE IT! My! what a change!
76,1m,a11

THE ACME OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
IS ACHIEVED IN THE WONDERFUL
DISCOVERY OF NEW MEDICAL
PRINCIPLES IN

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS
COATED WITH SWEET GUM.

1st Principle—A vegetable substitute for Calomel or Mercury is secured.

2d. A cathartic that cleanses the alimentary Canal and its neighboring Viscera as thoroughly as Lobelia does the stomach.

3d. Functional Harmony is secured to the secreting vessels of all the organs and glands in the system.

4th. Purification and equalization of the circulation of the blood.

5th. The properties of these Pills communicate a nutritious principle to the blood and reparative secretion.s

6th. A great want is supplied in their soothing, healing and expulsive power in cases of intestinal ulceration, as in Eruptive Fevers, where a cure depends upon free evacuations.

7th. The aged and persons suffering from paralysis of the bowels, by the use of one pill per day, secures regularity.

Persons suffering with any disturbance of the secretary organs, or that have difficulty in discharging the contents of the bowels, or that are in the habit of taking Pills or opening medicines, should try one box of these truly excellent Pills. The happiness of their effects on the system, and the satisfactory evidence one box will give you of their wonderful curative powers, will convince you that your faith and trust in them will become firmly established.

RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS.

A newly discovered principle in vegetable medication is securred in Radway's Regulating Pill, that places them far in advance of all other Purgative or Cathartic, Aparient or Sedative, and Anti-Bilious Medicine. They are the only vegetable substitute for Calomel or mercury known; the only Medicine that, during their process of purging, imparts nutriment to the debilitated system, and strengh, vigor and purity to the blood, and impaired secretions; the only purgative that will cleanse the Alimentary Canal and obstructed intestine as quickly and thoroughly, without weakening or nauseating the patient, as Lobelia (the most active and thorough emetic of the herbist) will the stomach, and the only purgative at present known safe to administer in case of Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Erysipelas, and other Malignant Fevers, that inflame and ulcerate the mucuous membranes of the Bowels, Stomach, &c.

THE PROPERTIES OF
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

They equalize the circulation, Purify the Blood, and Purge Corrupt and Acrimonious Humors, and retained deposits from the system in six hours.

AS A CATHARTIC, the increase, when suspended, the peroitaltic movement of the bowels, and promote a quick evacuation of its contents. Their influence is extended throughout the system, purging the retained deposits in the stomach, into the duodenum, stimulating the secretory, ducts of the pancreas and liver, in the promotion and increase of the flow of bile and pancreatic fluids.

PURGATIVES of common aloes exert their action on the colon and rectum by irritation of the mucuos membrane, without influencing the liver or its secretions. Such cathartics are unsafe in pills for general use. The common Cathartic Pills, that induce drastic liquid discharges, should never be given in cases of inflammation, or when there is ulceration of the intestinal canal.

THE APERIENT and mild LAXITIVE properties of RADWAY'S PILLS are the best safeguard in these disorders, and in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers their balsamic, healing and sothing properties protect the coats of the alimentary passage against the irritant and acrid humors of the fauces.

THE NUTRITIOUS AND TONIC properties of these Pills are of great service in depleting fevers and uterine discharges, likewise as a dinner pill, to increase the appetite and promote digestion.

THEIR SEDATIVE properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach and bowels, either from inflamation, colic, flatulence, wind, cramps, &c.

THEIR COUNTER IRRITANT influence extends threughout the system where there is inflamation, congestion or irritation, stimulating the blood and nervous fluids in the congested vessels, and equalizing its circulation. The principle of Counter irritations is generally applied to external remedies. Its application, internally, in the form of a purcative medicine, exemplified in Radway's Pills, has proved a wonderful curative principle, readily withdrawing from the blood and fluids their acrid and irritating humors.

AS DIAPHORETICS OR SUDORIFICS they stimulate the secretions of the skin, induce exhalation of obstructed perspiration.

THEIR DIURETIC properties act on the kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine.

THEIR ANTI-BILIOUS properties stimulate the liver in the secretion of bile, and its discharge thorogh the biliary ducts. In all cases of Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Saffron-colored Sking, Impaired Digestion, caused by the overflow of bile and its mixing with the blood, these pills, in doses four to six, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patiedt from these difficulties. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily, by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and insure healthy digestion.

In case where there is severe inflamation, paralysis of the bowels, and a speedy discharge of their contents required, grind six of the pills to a powder and take in some preserves or water. In half an hour the pills, given in this way, will generally operate. The dose can be repeated, if necessary, in two hours. We have known the pills, given in this form, to open the bowels ween Croton Oil. Elaterium, Podophyllum 'Mandrake' have failed. It is seldon that a second dose will be required in these cases of Intestinal Obstructions.

N. B.—Ask for Radway's Regulating Pills.
Authorized agents in Buenos Ayres—
JOHN EASTMAN & SON
And of all respectable Chemists and Druggis
7110 1mm28

G. BEHRENS,

103——CALLE ZAVALA——103
Agents for the 'Standard,'
have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
G. BEHRENS.
Montevideo, Ce Zavala No. 103
220..xpsm6

SOUTHERN CAMPS.—To be Disposed of, the Owner being about to leave for Europe, Two Thousand Five Hundred fine Mestiza Sheep, crossed with French Rams, with the right of Pasture on a Suerte of Estancia. The Land is of the best quality for the Breeding of Sheep Stock, and is situated 75 leagues south of Buenos Ayres. The post town lies within a league of the Camp, where there is a regular communication with the City twice a-week in winter, and three times in summer. The Land can be obtained on the same terms as held by the present Tenant—viz. Rent Free, until such time as the Titles are made secure, with the right of purchase afterwards. A fine River runs through the Property. To any Party having only a small capital at command, this is an opportunity that seldom occurs. For particulars, apply at CLAYPOLE, BROTHERS, 28 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. 217,xp,a2

CHAS. F. G. ROBERTSON
Civil Engineer.
OFFICE: No. 6 CALLE DEFENSA.
262,1m,jy30

LUNCHROOMS & SNUG,

113 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

SUPERIOR
WINES AND SPIRITS
ENGLISH ALES & PORTER.
Irish, Scotch and Bourbon
WHISKEY.
HOT PUNCHES
At all Hours;
MIXED DRINKS, &c.;
SANDWICHES of all Descriptions;
HAM and EGGS,
OYSTER STEWS and LOBSTER SALADS;
Tom and Jerry and Milk PUNCHES.
☞ BILLIARDS,
&c. &c.
CHARLES MULVANY, Proprietor.
208,xp,m1

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL.
42 CALLE CERRITO,
MONTEVIDEO,
Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a polite and useful education: Languages—English, French, and Spanish. Accomplishments—Music, Drawing, and Dancing.
Parents can have prospectuses on application
Miss MARCHAND, Proprietress.
88,xp,a14

ENGLISH DRAPER YESTABLISHMENT
61——CALLE CORRIENTES——61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the provinces that he has just received
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.
consisting of Ladies' and Children's Silk Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Cashmere, Tartan, and Woollen Shawls, and Fancy Dress Materials, Black and Coloured Silks, Black Silk Velvets, best Irish Poplins, best Glasgow and Aberdeen Winceys, Tartans, Skirtings, &c.; Embroidered Wincey, Poplin, Silk, Flannel, and Patent-down Petticoat.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
Infant's Sewed Robes, Merino Cloaks, Silks, Berlin Wool, and Merino Hoods, Infant's Silk, Poplin, and Merino Dresses; Ladies' Cotton, Merino, and Woollen Hose, Children's Cotton, Merino, and Woollen Hose and Socks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered Linen Collars and Cuffs, Trimmed Valenciennes Lace; ditto, Sewed Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Valenciennes, Juipere and Brussels Lace, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Belts, Ties, Stays, Woollen Gloves, &c.
Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, and Counterpanes, Bramantes, Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Table Linen, Towels, Duster Toilet Covers, and Antimacassars.
Gentlemen's Merino and Lamb's Wool Socks, Hose, Shirts, and Pants.
Superior Haberdashery.
Best English Boots and Shoes.
Atkinson's Soaps, Scents, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOES,
MUSLINS,
DE LAINES, and ALPACAS,
BLACK MERINO SHAWLS, and LONGS;
Crape Collars and Cuffs,
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Silk Gloves.
61——CALLE CORRIENTES——61
211,xp,m28

CAÑADA DE GOMEZ RACE CLUB.

The First Spring Meeting will be held at CAÑADA DE GOMEZ STATION, on the Central Argentine Railway, on TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Stewards—R. Ogilvie, F. Goodricke, S. Cookson, G. Talbot, and H. L. Reynard.
Judge—W. Seymour.
Starter—W. Wheatley.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Cunningham.

FIRST RACE—12 P.M.
THE LAS ROSAS CHALLENGE CUP—Value, £15 sterling—to become the property of any Gentleman winning the Race three years in succession. Horses to be the bonâ fide property of the Persons entering them. Weight, 11st. 7lbs. 20 squares. English Gentleman Riders—Entrance, $20 each. Winners of any English Race of $100 added to carry 8lbs. extra; of $50 added, 4lbs.

SECOND RACE—12.30 P.M.
THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE—A £15 Cup given by Messrs. Cunningham and Pearson—to become the property of any Gentlemen winning the Race three years in succession. Horses to be the bonâ fide property of the Person entering them. Entrance, $20 each. Weight, 10st. 2lbs. English Gentlemen Riders, 10 squares. Winners of $100 added to carry 8lbs. extra; of $50 added, 4lbs.

THIRD RACE—1 P.M.
THE VICTORIA CUP—Value, £15 sterling—to become the property of any Gentleman winning the Race three years in succession. Horses to be the bonâ fide property of the Person entering them.
A STEEPLECHASE over Eight Flights of Hurdles, 3ft. 6in. in height—Weight, 12st. 7lbs English Gentlemen Riders—Entrance, $20 each 20 squares. Winners of Hurdle Races of $100 added to carry 8lbs. extra; of $50 added, 4lbs.

FOURTH RACE—1.30 P.M.
THE RAILWAY STAKES—Entrance, $30 each, with $200 added by the Central Argentine Railway Company. Open to all Riders, under English conditions. Weight, 11st. 7lbs. 30 squares.

CONDITIONS.

All intending Riders for any of the three Cups must forward their names to the Secretary on or before the 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT, when a Meeting of the Stewards will be held to decide whether they are qualified to Ride or not.
The Entrance-money for each of the Cups to go to the Winner in each year.
The Winner of each Cup to give a sufficient guarantee that the Cup will be forthcoming at the next Race Meeting.
All disputes to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision will be final in every case.
Jockeys are obliged to Ride in top boots, white breeches, silk jacket, and cap.
Entries to be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Cañada de Gomez Race Club, at Messrs. Cunningham and Pearson's, Calle Aduana, Rosario, enclosing the Entrance-money, and giving full particulars of the colours and marks of the Horses, as well as the colours of the Riders, on or before Eight p.m., on the 1st of September Next.
N.B.—Newmarket Rules strictly adhered to.
☞ The Central Argentine Railway Company will Run a Special Train to the Race-course, returning the same Evening. 238,xp,jy5

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES.
FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.
HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS.
BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.
BILL HOOKS.
HAY FORKS.
FLY TRAPS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
COOKING STOVES.
FARMERS' BOILERS.
FIRE GRATES.
ALL TOOLS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PLOUGHS,
CULTIVATORS
A Magnificent Assortment of Different Thicknesses.
OAK, ASH, HICKORY, POPLAR.
WALNUT, SPRUCE, CHERRY.
WHITE PINE.
MAHOGANY.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co.,

83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda,
BUENOS AYRES.

WAREHOUSE
OF
MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
LUMBER YARD.

And a Large Assortment of Goods not mentioned.

HARROWS,
SAUSAGE-STUFFERS, WAGGON JACKS,
MEAT CUTTERS (Large and Small Sizes),
BLINDOLATS, WHEEL-BARROWS,
CARPET FOLDING CHAIRS,
GRINDSTONE FIXTURES,
GRINDSTONES, SUET
MACHINES, CHAIN
PUMPS, JACK
SCREWS.

AXES.
PICKS.
SHOVELS.
SPADES.
AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES.
SCYTHES.
HAMMERS.
HATCHETS.
UNION WASHING MACHINES.
WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES.
HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS.
HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.
MOWING MACHINES.
HARROWS, AXES, PICKS, SPADES.
96 Gm F15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS,
AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:
MOLLER AND CO.,
25 DE MAYO, No. 54. 72,xp,a9

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
AUTUMN GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
CITY OF LIMERICK, | CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, | CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS:—
LONDON .....—Managing Owners; Messrs. Tait & Co. .....—Brokers A. Howden & Co.
ANTWERP ....—Consignee B. de Vleeshouner ....—Broker E. I. Isenbaert.
RIO JANEIRO..—Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmot ....—Broker F. D. Machado.
MONTEVIDEO..—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz.
BUENOS AYRES—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March next, will dispatch a Steamer every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 14th; Ostend, 16th; Falmouth, 18th.
From Buenos Ayres, 1st; Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.
Passengers, Parcels, and Specie for England will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent, at through rates.
Passage-money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.
The CITY OF BRUSSELS is the next Steamer expected.
☞ All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
110,xp,o15 42 Calle San Martin.

SOUTH AMERICA
VERSUS
THE WORLD.

PENEDO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP,
THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF
MODERN TIMES!

HAS CURED THOUSANDS!

FAREWELL, A LONG FAREWELL, to Consumption, Affections of the Chest, Hooping-Cough, Chronic Bronchitis, and Asthma.

All sufferers from these dangerous Diseases will experience immediate relief even in the most desperate cases.

Several eminent Members of the Medical Profession, whose testimony may be relied upon with the most perfect confidence, have obtained the most satisfactory results in cases of Consumption by the use of this valuable specific—in fact,

THE SYSTEM OF THE PATIENT UNDERGOES A COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION.

Professor PENEDO feels assured that the above-mentioned discovery will always maintain a vast superiority over all other Preparations, as it is generally known that these invariably contain a large quantity of mineral matter, which is most hurtful to the human frame.

This SYRUP is prepared solely from one of those valuable vegetable productions for which the surrounding country of the Brazils is so justly famed.

The annexed Testimonial has been received, and is one of many thousands, testifying to the medicinal virtues of Penedo's Syrup:—

"Professor J. A. PENEDO.

"HONORED SIR,—In answer to your Correspondence, allow me to inform you that my Lady has used the Preparation, called "Penedo's Syrup," and by its assistance, she was in an incredibly short time completely cured of the Pulmonic Disease from which she was suffering.

"Allow me to assure you that you have my best wishes for your future success, and I shall be happy if you will make whatever use of this letter that you may think proper.

"Sincerely yours,

"BARON OF PORTO ALEGRE.

"City of Porto Alegre, May 30, 1859."

SOLE AGENT IN BUENOS AYRES:
CRANWELL,
No. 30——CALLE RIVADAVIA——No. 30.

IN MONTEVIDEO:
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139, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

☞ May also be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Druggists. 189,1m,jy23

REMOVAL.

GALBRAITH AND HUNTER

HAVE
NOW OPENED
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NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA,
(NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).
219,1m,jy28

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
101--Cangallo--103.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.
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FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS,
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DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

THIS PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto Advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes:—

I.—In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Fags, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep.
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Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastiles.

I Certify that I have for many years been a physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles." My experience causes me to consider them one of the best remedies for the expulsion of Worms. They are safe and effective, both for children and adults.

MIGUEL DE ZAYAS, M.D.
Puerto Principe, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1862.

I Certify that I have prescribed, on different occasions in my civil practice, "Kemp's Worm Pastilles" with good results. I consider them an excellent specific in the diseases produced by Worms. Their pleasant taste and smell is an important virtue in prescribing them for children.

FRANCISCO GOICOECHEA,
Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medical Director in the Military Hospital, Bolivar City.
Venezuela, July 1, 1862.

I Certify, that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles," and always with the same satisfactory results, for all kinds of Worms. They are easily administered, and are a safe remedy in such diseases.

FRANCISCO CASALS, M.D.
Matanzas, Cuba, May, 10, 1862.

I Certify, that "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles" is one of the most efficacious remedies for removing and destroying Worms. I was for a long time a sufferer from those dangerous vermin, but the 'Pastilles' have effectually relieved me, and my health is now entirely re-established. I shall always strongly recommend this most agreeable of medicines.

LUIS FLORES.
Lima, May 26, 1862.

KEMP'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES
Are safe for the most delicate child. They never fail in removing Worms of all kinds, when used according to directions.
☞ For Sale at every Druggists in Town

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